The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9034.—VOL. LV. WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th March, at her residence, Neiafu, Vavau, Friendly Islands, the wife of the Rev. J. B. WATKIN, of a son.

On the 17th April, at her residence, the Toowoomba Nursery, Toowoomba, Mrs. CARL HARTMAN, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at St. Ruth, Dalby, Darling Downs, Queensland, the wife of HUGH CAMPBELL, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th April, the wife of BERNARD DALY, Union Inn, North Shore, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at St. Leonards, North Shore, the wife of ROBERT BLACKMAN, of a daughter.

On the 5th instant, at her residence, Castle Hill, the wife of Mr. W. H. MOORE, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at 53, Lower Fort-street, Mrs. JOHN FLAVELLE, of a son.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, 206, Parramatta-street, Mrs. DOMINICK LACERDA, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd April, by special license, at St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, by the Rev. P. O'Farrell, JAMES DUNN, second son of Thomas Dunn, formerly timber merchant, of this city, to CATHERINE ANN, eldest daughter of JOHN WARD, Esq., Yurong-street, Sydney, both natives of the colony.

On the 1st instant, at St. Barnabas Church, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, JOHN LEE, of Sydney, to THIRZA, youngest daughter of Mr. SAMUEL CROW, of Bay-street, Glebe.

On the 3rd instant, at St. Mary's, Balmain, by the Rev. T. O'Reilly, F. C. W. ELYARD, to EMILY JANE, second daughter of W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 30th April, at his parents' residence, Derwent-street, Glebe, CHARLES WILLIAM, eldest son of WILLIAM and MARY ANN COX, of convulsions, aged 2 years and 9 months.

On the 4th instant, at his residence, Grose-street, Camperdown, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM M'ILVEEN, baker, aged 35 years, native of Carryduff, county Down, Ireland, leaving an affectionate wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 5th instant, at her late residence, Albina Villa, Concord, SARAH, the beloved wife of THO. J. MACDONA, eldest daughter of the late Henry Linden, Esq., of Burwood, in her 43rd year.

On the 7th instant, at Petty's Hotel, of paralysis, JANE, widow of the late W. C. CORNISH, of Melbourne, aged 44 years.

On the 7th instant, at the residence of her parents, No. 424, Kent-street, JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of JOSEPH JAMES and SARAH ANN PARKER, aged 3 years and 6 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The PANAMA NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN Royal Mail steamship

AUCKLAND,
H. Harris, R.N.R., commander,
will leave for AUCKLAND with the Suez Mails, on or about
May 17.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELBOURNE.—Alexandra, to-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.30; and City of Adelaide, Saturday night, at 9. (Detained for the convenience of passengers attending the Randwick Races.)
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, to-night, Wednesday, at 11.
TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantina, 24 hours after arrival.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Saturday night, at 9. (Detained for the convenience of passengers attending the Randwick Races.) And Yarra Yarra, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, Friday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Tuesday, 14th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
For BRISBANE,
QUEENSLAND,
TO-MORROW, Thursday, 9th instant, at 5 p.m.
For ROCKHAMPTON direct,
LADY BOWEN,
on TUESDAY, 14th instant, at 5 p.m.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to the above ports.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS until the 18th May, inclusive :—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—PATERSON, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.; CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS; PATERSON Township, on SATURDAYS.
Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.
Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.
From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE), CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.; PATERSON, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. COMPANY.—For PORT MACQUARIE via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
For GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. COMPANY'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf, King-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The regular trader and favourite steamship BARWON, John T. Rolls, commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne, from the Commercial Wharf, on FRIDAY, at noon.
Fares at reduced rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM to MELBOURNE (calling at Twofold Bay.)—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, John Pain, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, TO-MORROW, at noon.
Passages at the following reduced rates :—

Saloon	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	15	0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling in at TWOFOLD BAY.—S. S. TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, will sail on or about TUESDAY, 14th instant, from Grafton Wharf.

Saloon	£7
Return tickets, available 4 months	12
Steerage	4

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-st.

RICHMOND RIVER, for all Parts, schooner WALLABY. Freight or passage Baltic Wharf.

KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER. — Schooner TITANIA sails WEDNESDAY EVENING. T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

GIPSY, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY, 8th instant. Commercial Wharf.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The clipper brigantine ACTIVE, Melville, master, being under engagement, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board, at Albion Wharf; or T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The fine clipper schooner HANNAH BLOOMFIELD will be dispatched about 10th instant.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN.—The regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH (daily expected) will on arrival be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having two-thirds of her cargo already engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, Grafton Wharf, or to LEARMONTH and DICKINSON, Charlotte-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The clipper schooner AU REVOIR will take the place of the Novelty for this trip, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS, TO
WOLLONGONG.—Comerang, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MORUYA.—Comerang, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c.
The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET or YSABEL, daily, as follows, from the PATENT SLIP WHARF:—
To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.
To RYDE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.
To HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE—5, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3 (4.15 to Tarban), 5, and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11; 1, 3, and 5.
From RYDE—7.40, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, p.m.
From GLADESVILLE—8, 8.45, 9.45, 12; 2, 4, and 6 p.m.
From HUNTER'S HILL—15 minutes after leaving Gladesville. Calling at COCKATOO when required.
FARES: Between Sydney and Parramatta—Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; (children, 6d. each single or return ticket).
Monthly contracts between Sydney and Gladesville, 20s.; ladies, 7s. 6d. Ditto between Parramatta, Ryde, and Sydney, 25s.; ladies, 7s. 6d.
Economical arrangements made for school children, &c.
To meet the disproportionate charge to passengers for the shorter distances from Sydney, return tickets will be issued between Sydney and Hunter's Hill, and Gladesville, cabin 1s 6d, steerage 1s.

WATSON'S BAY Steamer, THIS DAY, leaves Queen's Wharf, 10.30, 2.30; Watson's Bay, 12, 5. 1s.

FOR HOKITIKA and BULLER (New Rushes).—The regular clipper trader BUNGAREE, 150 tons, Williams, master, is now receiving cargo at Campbell's Wharf, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY.
Freight, 50s. weight; 60s. measurement.
Passage money, £5.
Apply to Captain, on board; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

FOR FIJIS.—Barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. H. Weiss, master, now loading at Circular Quay, and will sail on or about the 15th instant.
For freight and passage apply on board; or C. M. DEANE, 30, Bridge-street.

FOR TAHITI.—The fine fast-sailing ship PRINCESS BEATRICE, 1129 tons register, H. P. Hamm, commander, is now loading at Farrelly's Wharf, and will be dispatched on or about 10th May.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board; or to
HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, 29th April.

FOR NOUMEA, New Caledonia.—The schooner ARCHE D' ALLIANCE, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to Captain J. DALMAQUE, on board, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR APIA (Navigator's Islands).—The Hamburg barque ETIENNE will sail on the 11th instant.
For rate of passage apply to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

CHINESE PASSENGERS.—First ship for HONGKONG.—The British-built clipper ship LOBELIA, Helman, commander, 1200 tons burthen, under charter, will have immediate dispatch. Splendid accommodation for passengers.
For freight and passage apply early to NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG.—The first-class ship PRISCILLA, 1100 tons burden, will sail on or about the 20th instant.
Parties under engagement for passage and light freight are required to complete before the 10th instant.
NICHOLLS, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine barque SHELBURNE, Captain Lowe, will have quick despatch.
For light freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—For light Freight and Passengers only.—The fine clipper barque GRASMERE, Captain Stockman, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, 10th instant.
Has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

STEAM TO CALIFORNIA.
The well known, fast, and powerful steamship
SOUCHAYS,
Will positively leave Melbourne, on THURSDAY, 9th instant, and call at this port for passengers for SAN FRANCISCO.
In consequence of the large number booked at Melbourne immediate application is necessary, in order to secure the remaining berths.
Apply to THOMAS NORTON, 348, George-street; or to R. D. MERRILL, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper ship DOUGLAS, 800 tons, Captain William Morrison, will be despatched positively on SATURDAY, 11th May. A very limited number of Cabin and Steerage Passengers will be taken.
Apply at once to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class clipper ship AUSTRALIAN, 1400 tons, Captain Leigh, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on the 18th May.
Has splendid accommodation for all classes of Passengers, to whom a very limited number will be taken.
Plans of the Cabin can be seen, and all other information obtained by application to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FIRST SHIP for LONDON. — For Passengers only.—The well-known A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, James Scott, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail in a few days. Has excellent saloon accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—Last Ship for August Sales.—To follow the Maid of Judah.—The A1 14 years clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Thomas Mitchell, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool engaged and ready, will have immediate dispatch; has superior and roomy saloon accommodation.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or, to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class clipper barque RESULT, 400 tons, Francis Duff, commander, will meet with quick despatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Store.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

PASSAGE MONEY £18 AND UPWARDS.—To sail on SATURDAY, 8th June,
for LONDON,
the first-class fast sailing ship
ANGLO-INDIAN.
Classed 5-6, 1-1 in Veritas,
Equal with A1 in Lloyd's,
1486 Tons Register,
Thomas Rochfort, Esq., commander,
Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
The saloon, second cabin, and steerage are lofty and well lighted.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

Saloon	£50
Second cabin	25
Steerage	18

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, for LONDON. — All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

SHIP SULINA, from Liverpool.—CONSIGNEES are notified that this vessel will discharge at Campbell's Wharf, and are requested to PASS their ENTRIES without delay, in terms of bills of lading. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after the same has been landed. Freight must be paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned before goods can leave the wharf.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

BARQUE COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, from Adelaide.—Consignees are requested to pass Customs ENTRIES at once for Walker's Wharf. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The vessel will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, Pitt-street.

CAPTAIN RAE will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS the crew of the SULINA may CONTRACT without his written order.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

WELKIN, from New York.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Grafton Wharf. Goods impeding the discharge will be stored at the consignees' risk and expense. Freight must be paid, and delivery order obtained, at the office of the undersigned before any goods can be removed from the wharf.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Agents.
Captain Blanchard will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

BARQUE WOODBINE, from Adelaide.—Consignees by this vessel of 2 65 bags wheat consigned to Order will please pass ENTERIES at once for Grafton Wharf, and pay freight to the Master, on board; and present bills of lading. Any goods impeding the discharging of this vessel will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship or Master will not be responsible for any claims after said goods have been landed.
THOMAS ALLEN, Master barque Woodbine.

SHIP ETHIOPIAN.—Captain FAULKNER will not be responsible for any DEBTS that may be contracted by the crew of the Ethiopian.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the ship GOLDEN SOUTH to be rendered in duplicate to Captain Faithfull, at the office of JOSEPH WARD and CO., Bridge-street, before noon of FRIDAY next, the 10th May, or they will not be recognised.

CHARTERS.—The undersigned are prepared to load vessels either in SYDNEY or NEWCASTLE, and to give the highest rates for following ports, viz.:—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, FOO CHOW, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, GALLE, SINGAPORE, JAVA, MAURITIUS, and SAN FRANCISCO.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Sole Agents
N. S. W. Co-operative Coal Mining Company.

FOR CHARTER, the A1 barque COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, 452 tons, to INDIA, CHINA, or elsewhere, and return to the colony.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

WANTED, to CHARTER, VESSELS to load for an Eastern port, and thence home. Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO. 7th May.

WANTED, VESSELS to load for Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore. JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, 51 tons register; draught of water 5 feet 9 inches; now lying at Commercial Wharf. R. H. EMERSON, King street.

FOR SALE, SKIFF, built by Lomax, with sculls, sails, &c., complete, £21, at Miller's Wharf, near Gas Works.

FOR SALE, Sails, Masts, and Yards, with ironwork, 20 to 84 feet. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
May 5th, 1867.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—A MEETING of members of the above Club will be held at the Rooms, THIS EVENING, to get up Calcutta Sweeps, &c., on the various events for Randwick. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—AUSTRALIAN LODGE OF HARMONY, No. 556, E.C.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P.M., Secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge St. Andrew, No. 358, S.C.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

PRODUCE COMMISSION AGENTS' Annual PICNIC.—All the Agents are requested to attend a full Meeting, at Blow's Commercial Hotel, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. H. PRIESTLY, Hon. Sec.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Parade in full dress, on the 24th instant, in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday, as follows :—
ARTILLERY—at 10 a.m., in Inner Domain; Rifles, Sydney and suburbs; country corps of the Northern and Western districts, and St. Mark's Cadet Corps, at 10 a.m., at Hyde Park Barracks.
RIFLES—White cap covers discontinued till further orders.
By command, &c.,
THOMAS BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade Adjutant.
Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 7th May, 1867.

NO. 4 BATTERY, V. A.—Monthly MEETING POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 9th instant. Full attendance requested.
W. COOPER, Lieutenant Commanding.

ASHFIELD and ENFIELD.—A MEETING of the Members of the Church of England in these parishes will be held in St. John's Schoolroom, Ashfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m., to consider matters affecting the interest of the Church.
F. B. HAYLOCK,
FREDERICK KING,
JOHN CROKER,
A. ASHDOWN,
R. WYNNE,
R. THOMPSON,
} Churchwardens.

A LECTURE by Rev. J. A. GORDON, of Balmain, THIS EVENING, at Temperance Hall, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Necessity of a Permissive Liquor Bill." Admission, free. Collection during the meeting. Mr. Carruthers will preside.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR, in aid of the FUNDS of the SYDNEY FIFTH CIRCUIT.—A Bazaar will be held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, when a great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited for sale, also a large collection of plants and flowering shrubs in pots.
Admission—1s.; children, 6d. each. The Bazaar will be open at noon, and close at 10 o'clock p.m. each day.
On THURSDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, a LITERARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by lady and gentlemen amateurs in the same place, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the same object. Tickets, 1s. each, may be had at the Bazaar.

WATERLOO MUNICIPALITY.—At a meeting of the resident ratepayers of the Western Ward of the Waterloo Municipality, held May 6th, the following resolutions were passed :—
"1st. Resolved,—That the answer of the councillors is unsatisfactory, and forfeits the confidence of the ratepayers of the ward."
"2nd. Resolved,—That in consequence of the unfair manner in which it is intended to spend the money proposed to be raised by the extension of the cash credit with the Joint Stock Bank (the council having made no provision whereby the Western Ward shall receive its rateable share of the money)—it is, therefore, contrary to the interest of the ratepayers of the ward that the same should be proceeded with until such provision has been made as will secure to the Western Ward its just and rateable portion of the same; and the councillors are respectfully requested not to sign the deed mortgaging our rates in payment of such cash credit until the interests of the ward have been provided for."
THOMAS EAVENS, Chairman.
May 7th, 1867.

PARRAMATTA SCHOOL OF ARTS.
OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.
The New Building will be formally Opened at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May instant, when the Inaugural Address will be delivered by the Hon. John Hay, M.L.A.
All persons interested in the progress of the above Institution are respectfully invited to be present.

In the EVENING, a SOIREE on a grand scale will take place, in the spacious Hall. Tea on the table at 6.30.
The evening's entertainment will be varied by speeches, some most interesting and amusing recitations, and readings, and music, for the rendering of which latter the Parramatta Musical Society (under the direction of Mr. Alfred M'Manis) have kindly volunteered their services.
Tickets to the soiree, 2s each, may be obtained from any Member of the Committee; at Mr. Mason's, Stationers' Hall; or Mr. Ferguson's, MERCURY Office, George-street, Parramatta.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Hon. Secretary.

REDFERN SINGING CLASS.—Mr. C. W. RAYNER respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Redfern and its vicinity that the second quarter will commence on the 14th instant. The names of new members will be received by Mr. ARTHUR CUBITT, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry Hills, or at 19, Bridge-street; and on Thursday evenings, at St. Paul's Schoolroom, where the class meets at 8 o'clock. Terms, One Guinea per quarter.

MUSIC TAUGHT by a Lady; three lessons per week, 30s. per quarter. Willow Cottage, Dowling-street.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst Road.
WINTER TERM will commence MONDAY, April 29.
W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

EVENING Elementary INSTRUCTION wanted. Apply by letter, to Frank Flanagan, HERALD Office.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

JOHN LAW, of Detroit, Michigan, something advantageous awaits you. H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

MISS E. WARD—LETTERS for you at the General Post Office. G.G.M.

MR. W. MACNISH, of Brisbane, will oblige Messrs. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN by calling at their offices, the first thing this morning.

NOTICE.—If ROBERT MEIN (son of the deceased, Mrs. Betty Mack or Mein, of Pathead, in the county of Edinburgh), who left Scotland for Australia some years ago, is still in life, he is requested to communicate with Messrs. ELDER and BRUCE, Writers to the Signet, No. 5, South Charlotte-street, Edinburgh, Scotland, agents for Mrs. Mein's executors. Any information regarding the above Robert Mein's present residence, or death, which the agents may receive duly authenticated, will be paid for.
Edinburgh, 31st January, 1867.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, for the half-year ended the 30th of March last, will be payable at the company's office, George-street, Sydney, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd May, 1867.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th April, 1867.

RILEY ESTATE.—All persons desirous of procuring CERTIFICATE of Title under the Real Property Act, are requested to communicate by letter to J. B., 167, HERALD Office.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to ALEXANDER CREASE, of 343, Sussex-street, are requested to pay their debts to the undersigned before the 20th instant, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for recovery.
JAMES BANNERMAN, 27, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intends proceeding to Europe by the mail steamer, and will be absent from the colony about six months.
(Signed) HENRY BELL.

NOTICE.—If WILLIAM GUY does not redeem his Clothes, they will be sold in fourteen days to pay expenses.
JOHN FARRELL, 69, Clarence-street.

RECEIVED in the way of business, a £10 note in mistake for a £1. The owner can have the same by giving proper description.
D. SCOTT, Waverley.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons not to give CREDIT to my wife, as I will not be answerable for the same, as she has left her home without cause or provocation. PHILLIP ALLEN, Concord.

ASSIGNED ESTATE of W. H. GROOM, of Toowoomba.—Creditors are requested to furnish particulars of their claims to the undersigned on or before the 13th instant.
ALEX. ARCHER,
WILLIAM NEWTON, } Trustees.
Brisbane, April 29th, 1867.

P. J.—REST upon the ROCK, it is firm, and STRONG. F.

H. H. will be glad to see all his friends as often as possible.

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Circular Quay, 7th June. IRWIN and TURNER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to supply buggies, waggons, phaetons, barouches, sociables, spring and pagnel carts, dogcarts, and vehicles of every description with and without tops, manufactured from a large well seasoned and assorted stock of imported or colonial materials, at prices to suit the times, and is prepared to warrant all articles made to order, for a reasonable period, or against anything similar made in the colony. He has for SALE American or colonial buggy, wheel stuff unfinished, dressed up ready for putting together, or made up with or without tyres on, and painted or unpainted. Cart spokes sawn to any size from a well seasoned stock of split timber. Seasoned stocks either in the rough or turned, bored, and mortised; also a well seasoned stock of felloes, and requests all persons purchasing anything in the trade, to call and see his stock and premises.
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£5 REWARD.—STOLEN from Cooney's Creek, near Jugiong, about 22nd April, Two HORSES of the following description: one roan horse, H near shoulder, W sideways off shoulder; one Chestnut horse, H near shoulder, W sideways off shoulder. The above reward will be paid on conviction and delivery of the animals to WILLIAM HORNBY, Berrima.

£2 REWARD.—LOST, between Circular Quay and Walker's Wharf, a Russian Leather PORTE-MONNAIE, lined with green silk, containing money and papers. Payable on restoration at the office, wool-shed, Circular Quay.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Lane Cove, light Grey Draught HORSE, aged, blotched H off shoulder, teeth in upper jaw edgeways, short hairy legs. £1 on returning to Mr. TERREY, Grocer, South Head Road; or Mr. MAZLIN, Lane Cove.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, a NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, at Balmain, with leather collar and brass-plate, answering to the name of Don. Apply 448, George-street. N.B.—Name and address on collar.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, Bay MARE, branded IE near shoulder. KIMBER, 58, Bathurst-st.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, yesterday (Tuesday), between Crown-street, Surry Hills, and Darlinghurst, a PARCEL OF DEEDS, concerning the property at Ryde, which are of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will receive the above reward upon leaving them with DEANE and DEANE, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

LOST, from 497, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, a red Tumbler PIGEON. Five Shillings Reward.

LOST, between the Haymarket and the Supreme Court, a Gold LOCKET, with blue enamel cross in centre. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by returning it to Mr. LENEHAN, 722, George-street, South.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until Monday, 27th instant, for the erection of Two three-story HOUSES in Castlereagh-street. F. H. REUSS, Architect, 134, Pitt-street.

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55 iron bark piles, 45 feet, not less than 18 inches diameter at the butt, nor less than 14 inches diameter at mid length.
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70 pieces of iron bark, 32 feet by 12 inches, by 14 inches, sawn or adzed square.
The whole to be sound and straight.
Delivery to be made within two months from date of order; best quality and strict size indispensable.
Tenders received addressed to care of undersigned until 25th May inclusive.
Payment in cash on shipment.
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TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, 13th instant, for making ENGINE BOILER and CENTRIFUGAL PUMP. Specifications to be seen at Mr. CHARLES JONES, at Billyard's Bone Mills, Pyrmont. The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender. Tenders, addressed G. HILL, 35, Bent-street.

TENDERS invited for Painting and Renovating Greycliffe. R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required by the 21st, for erecting three SHOPS in Bathurst-street, for Mr. Molloy. O. H. LEWIS, Architect, 392, George-street.

TENDERS Wanted, labour only, for the erection of two small Houses and Offices, on the wharf of the undersigned. W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-street.

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Supplemental Schedule of Prizes offered by
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JAMES PYE, Esq., second prize, £2 2s.
R. W. COX, Esq., third prize, £2 2s.
A. MACPHERSON, M.P.—To the ploughman who shall in the best manner within the period of two hours and a-half plough with a pair of horses and reins, without driver, about 30 rods, not less than 4 inches deep, £5 5s.
W. W. BILLYARD, Esq.—Best wheat, not less than one bushel, half ton No. 1 bonedust.
R. NOTT, Esq.—Best collection of maize, in cob, not less than 20 cobs each kind, 5 cwt. guano; best Swede turnips, one dozen, 5 cwt. guano; best collection of pumpkins, not less 6, 5 cwt. guano; best common orange, not less than two dozen, 5 cwt. guano.
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RITUALISM.—CHURCHMEN BEWARE!—Christmas Day with the Norwich RITUALISTS.—Father Ignatius is no longer in Norwich, but the RITUALISTIC movement appears to be carried on by the Rev. E. A. Hildyard, of ST. LAWRENCE. On Tuesday the ST. LAWRENCE people essayed what Mr. Hildyard termed "an elaborate service," and which showed the infinite combinations of which RITUALISTIC worship is capable. At the corresponding service in 1865, the "ALTAR" had a GIGANTIC CROSS on a black ground, and little else besides, while this year it was decked out with CANDLES and flowers, and was redolent with INCENSE—as indeed was the entire church—which Mr. Hildyard and his LAY ASSISTANTS continually swung about at parts of the service—the book containing the Gospel of the day, for instance, being solemnly incensed before the prescribed passage was read. At the close of the sermon, Mr. Hildyard left the pulpit and took again his place at the "ALTAR," the service resuming its florid and ornate character.

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May 7th, 1867.
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LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury of four.

FORSTER V. LANE AND ANOTHER.

This was an action by an attorney for services on behalf of the defendants in a suit in the Supreme Court. Plaintiff claimed £28 19s. 7d. Defendants pleaded never indebted, and that the plaintiff's cause of action had accrued more than six years before the commencement of proceedings (and was consequently barred by the Statute of Limitations). The plaintiff proved his claim, and, as no evidence was given by defendant in support of his plea in bar, a verdict was, under his Honor's direction, returned in favour of the plaintiff, for the amount claimed.

Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear either personally or by counsel.

The amount recovered being under £30, a question arose as to whether costs should be allowed. A certificate for costs was applied for on two grounds; first, that as the defendants resided at a considerable distance in the interior, the expense of suing them in the local District Court would be greater than that of suing in the Supreme Court; secondly, that the journey of the plaintiff to the country to sue in the District Court would entail so much more loss and expense than the whole amount of his claim would cover that, to compel him to sue in the District Court would be, virtually, to force him to abandon his claim.

His HONOR considered that the question raised by both these points was substantially the same, i.e., whether the additional expense of bringing suit in a District Court formed a ground for granting costs of a suit in the Supreme Court. He was at present decidedly of opinion that it was not such a ground. He considered the requirements of the law to be imperative, that when a verdict was under £30, costs should not be allowed unless some special reason—other than any question of mere expense—should be shewn for not suing in the District Court.

It was mentioned to his Honor that at least one Judge (the Chief Justice), and it was believed a second Judge also (Mr. Justice Cheeke) had decided differently. His Honor stated that he had heard of some different decision or decisions having been pronounced upon this question, and for that reason it would be very desirable to obtain a settlement of the point by an appeal to the full court. He entertained, however, as at present advised, a very strong opinion upon it.

His Honor, however, subsequently granted a certificate for costs upon another ground (which had not been urged) namely, that the plaintiff's claim being for services rendered to the defendants, and on their own instructions, the plaintiff ought to be permitted to bring suit in the Supreme Court for the recovery of such claim.

SMYTH V. CHAMBERS.

This was an action for false imprisonment. A verdict for plaintiff for £50 was consented to. Defendant also to pay costs, taxes as between attorney and client. Certain other minor conditions as to payment of costs, &c., were agreed to.

Mr. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Blake for the defendant.

HUMPHERY, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, &C., V. ROBERTS.

This was an action of detenue by the official assignee of one Samuel Matthews against James Roberts. The suit was brought to recover possession of the title deed of an half-acre allotment at Young, on which a store had been built. The land and store had been the property of Matthews before his insolvency. The store and stock had been sold (through an agent) by Messrs. Davis, Alexander, and Co., of Goulburn, under a power given by bill of sale, and had been purchased by the defendant. The object of the suit was to determine the validity of this proceeding, i. e., the seizure and sale by Davis, Alexander, and Co., and the purchase by Roberts. The pleadings were very long and special. The case had been already tried—in November, 1866,—and a verdict had been obtained for the plaintiff, with £420 damages, but a new trial had been granted by the full Court upon the ground that such verdict was against evidence.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General, Mr. Stephen, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The trial of this case was not concluded.

IN EQUITY.

Before his Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE.

TALBOT AND OTHERS V. THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF SYDNEY.—MOTION FOR INJUNCTION.

The hearing of this case was postponed until Tuesday next, on the application of Mr. Stephen, for the defendants; Mr. Blake consenting to such postponement on the part of the plaintiffs.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Monday, the 6th day of May, 1867.

The Court will sit on Friday next, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing the petition of appeal in the case of Lyons v. Rennie.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.,
JOHN F. HARGRAVE,
ALFRED CHEEKE,
P. FAUCETT.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Judge MACFARLAND.

WOLFF V. GIBBES.

This was an action to recover money lent; and also rents received by the defendant on account of one Mrs. Summerfield. The defendant sent a medical certificate of illness; but there was no appearance on his behalf, nor was there any affidavit filed. Plaintiff having made out a *prima facie* case as to the collection of rents by the defendant, as well as given evidence of a promise to pay and produced defendant's receipt for the money lent, he got a verdict for the amount of his claim.

CANNON BROTHERS V. GIBBES.

In this case the plaintiffs got a verdict for the amount of their claim, the defendant being absent through illness.

SCULLY V. WILSHIRE.

Plaintiff claimed £3 6s. for the hire of a cab. Defendant hired a cab to go to a wedding on the 7th of March, and the price agreed upon was 30s. The cab was to be returned by 4 o'clock in the afternoon; the vehicle, however, was not returned until midnight, and the balance of plaintiff's claim was made up of extra charges per hour according to the Corporation by-laws. Defendant alleged that the plaintiff's man drove him to Waverley, that the cab then left until about 10 o'clock, when the driver brought him straight into Sydney. He had not the use of the cab during the day, but the plaintiff alleged that some of the party at the wedding had taken the cab to Sans Souci. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. R. B. Smith appeared for the plaintiff.

EVANS AND ANOTHER V. WHEELAN.

Plaintiffs were fishermen, and they sued the defendant for having destroyed their net. They were fishing in a salt water lagoon near Manly on the 20th of December last, when the defendant rowed over the net and put a stake or paddle inside the net into the ground. Afterwards as they were hauling in the net the defendant put some bright instrument into the water, and the net was either torn or cut. Defendant stayed near the stake, and would not let the plaintiffs remove it. The value of the net destroyed was £5; plaintiffs were out of work for a fortnight, in consequence of the destruction of the net, and they estimated the loss of their earnings for that period at £15. They also claimed £4 as the value of the fish in the net at the time it was broken. Defendant alleged that he had been in possession of the land on the margin of the lagoon for thirty years, and he considered that the plaintiffs, in fishing there without his permission, were committing a trespass. He went out in a punt which did not draw more than four inches of water, and he passed over the net without being aware of it, the net at the time being caught with some snags. He swore that he did not cut the net, and that he had not a knife or any other instrument with which to do so; he had a pannikin, with which he bailed out the punt, but nothing else of a shining appearance. One of the defendant's witnesses, however, swore that the pannikin was old and rusty. Defendant swore that he had no stake in the punt, but only the paddles, one of which he put in the water to steady himself, but it did not pass through the plaintiff's net. The defendant's witnesses swore that the place where the plaintiffs were fishing was full of trees, and that, although accustomed to fish on the lagoon, they always avoided the particular spot where the plaintiffs were hauling their net on account the snags. The plaintiffs produced a portion of the net in use on the occasion, and all the witnesses concurred in thinking that it had been cut by some sharp instrument. The defendant produced pieces of net taken by him from snags in the lagoon a day or two after the 20th December, and this, he stated, was a portion of one of the nets used by the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs alleged that the net produced by them was in the same state as it was when they took it from the water. Verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £24. Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. S. C. Brown for the defendant.

HUNT AND WIFE V. GILLIGAN.

This was an action for assault, the amount claimed being £200. Plaintiff was a publican, and the defendant was a butcher, both carrying on business at the Haymarket. The assault declared upon was that the defendant had violently pushed Mrs. Hunt down. Some time in the month of December last Mrs. Hunt went into the defendant's shop to pay a bill, and it appeared that there was a difference between her and the defendant as to whether the amount was 19s. 9d. or 17s. 5d. Mrs. Hunt swore that the defendant had pushed her down in the shop, and that she was thus severely injured. A witness, named John Moses, living next door, said that he saw Mrs. Hunt pass his shop, and that she had sawdust on her shoulder, as though she had fallen down, or had been pushed down. The same witness also stated that the defendant had, on the following day, told him that he had pushed Mrs. Hunt down, and had illustrated the act by giving him (Moses) a push which would have caused him to fall, had he not have staggered against a block in the shop. The case had been put down for hearing at a former sittings of the Court, and to that trial Moses was summoned as a witness on behalf of the defendant. Defendant alleged that Moses had offered to give evidence against Hunt, and also to bring Mrs. Moses as a witness, but had demanded three guineas for his attendance, and his testimony had therefore been dispensed with. Moses averred that he had only demanded two half-guineas, and that that was after his attendance for two days at the Court. He had also been subpœnaed for the plaintiff at the former trial. Defendant contradicted Moses's evidence in every particular, and he stated that he never used saw-dust or anything of the kind in his shop. He swore that he did not push the plaintiff's wife at all but had merely put his hand on her shoulder and requested her not to make a disturbance. According to the evidence of the defendant, his brother, and his nephews, who were the only persons present at the time, Mrs. Hunt did not appear to be sober, and used a number of abusive expressions towards the defendant. She burst open a door leading to the office into which the defendant retired and in other respects behaved in a riotous manner. Defendant's brother and his nephew alleged that defendant did not push Mrs. Hunt at all, but that he had acted with great forbearance, and had left the shop in order to avoid an altercation. Defendant swore that he did not see Mrs. Hunt fall down as he was in the inner office, and the account of the transaction given by the witnesses for the defence was that Mrs. Hunt a second time kicked against the office door, which, not giving way, caused her to fall backwards against a block in the shop. The medical evidence showed that Mrs. Hunt's wrist had been swollen, and that she was suffering from nervous debility. Counsel having addressed the Judge, his Honor, in giving his decision, stated that the evidence for the defendant satisfied him that there had been neither an assault in fact nor an assault in law. The evidence satisfied him that this was a case of an abusive and enraged woman going into the defendant's shop, charging the defendant with cheating and fraud, and making use of violent threats. She was requested to leave the shop but she refused to do so. She followed the defendant into his office and renewed the accusation, employing foul-mouthed language, such as induced him to entreat of her that if she had no respect for herself to have some regard for what was due to other women who were within hearing. Defendant again urged her to leave the place, but she refused; and if, under the circumstances, he placed his hands on her shoulders he was justified in doing so. His Honor was quite satisfied on the evidence that defendant had used no unnecessary violence, that he gave no push which occasioned the plaintiff's fall, and that if she fell it was in consequence of an impotent attempt to enter the office again. He certainly did not mean to impute perjury to the plaintiff, but his impression was that she was in such an excited state of mind at the time that she scarcely knew what took place then, and did not remember now. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. Windeyer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

His Honor reserved his decision upon the application of William Huntington for a certificate. The application of Joshua Vigley Brown was struck out, he not being in attendance. The other cases were on various grounds adjourned.

SURRENDERS.

Henry Chatto, of Margaret-lane, Sydney, and Pitt-street, Redfern, commission agent, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Barker Joseph Benson, of Glebe Road, surgeon. Liabilities, £944 15s. 10d. Assets, £18 15s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, May 8.—At 10: Thomas Callaghan, deceased, adjourned special. At 11: Francis E. Davis, third. James Ellis, William Callaghan, Martha Benyon, William Waterhouse, Eugene L. D. Fattorini, single.

Thursday, 9.—At 10: William G. Brereton, first. Laurence Farrell, John W. Payne, George Roberts, special.

Friday, 10.—At 11: James O'Connor, William Spears the elder, Charles Robarts, single; William Druitt, John Scobie, Frederick Scanticbury, Charles F. Sarpy, third. *At Bathurst*; Edmund Mara, special, for proof of debts.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Monday, May 14.—At 11: William Pullan, Samuel Hebblewhite, Edward Row, Alexander M'Gowan, Joseph Dyer, Charles Murray, Thomas Metcalfe, Thomas Ambrose Foss, Augustus Morris, Elias Bethel, John Henry Minehan.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Pinhey, Kettle, Love, Day, and Murphy.

Twelve prisoners were brought before the Court. One was discharged.

John Johnson was summarily convicted of having stolen twenty-three pairs of gloves, the property of John Davies, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

James Doyle was found guilty of having assaulted Catherine, his wife, who is living apart from him, having obtained an order of maintenance. She deposed that about 1 o'clock yesterday defendant came to her residence, and without provocation, or alleging any, assaulted her; he struck her twice on the head with a boot, and tore out a quantity of her hair; he has not complied with the order, and she supports herself by washing, aided by out-door relief from the Benevolent Asylum. To be imprisoned one month.

Alexander M'Mullen was fined 10s., James Kennedy and John Robertson 20s. each, for riotous behaviour in public places.

Margaret Rees, an idle and disorderly person, was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

On the summons paper were nineteen cases, of which two were postponed and seven were struck out. Michael Sullivan was fined 5s. for cruelly beating a horse. Elizabeth Collins was fined 40s. for riotous behaviour in a public place. James Garvey, cabman, was fined 10s.; and Patrick Malony, drayman, 5s. for obstructing carriage ways with their vehicles. Walter Leonard, having put Ann Reynolds in fear of her life by threatening to knock her brains out, was required to enter into a recognizance with sureties to keep the peace for one month. John Devine was found guilty of having neglected to destroy by fire the carcase of a horse which died of disease on his premises in Buckingham-street. Bernard Gallagher, found guilty of having assaulted Patrick Leavey, who in the execution of his duty as constable of police served him with a summons to appear at this Court. George Watson was fined 5s. for allowing a cart, his property, to obstruct a carriage-way in the Glebe municipality. In Bond v. Stevens, and Bond v. Lewis, proceedings under the Tenants Act, in respect of premises situated in Albert-place, warrants were granted, to lie in the office seven days.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Chapman and Raper have been summoned for Bench duty on Wednesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. T. Dangar.

William Pilgrim, a seaman of the ship Maid of Judah, was sent to gaol for three weeks for being absent without leave.

John Boss and Daniel M'Donald were each fined 5s., in default forty-eight hours' gaol, for drunkenness. Mary Manning, for the same offence, was fined £1, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

Charles Frost, Lawrence Murray, and James Rees, charged with riotous behaviour, were each sentenced to pay a fine of 20s., in default seven days' gaol.

Mary Pascoe was kept in custody until the rising of the Court for being drunk.

Walter Kimber was fined £2, having the alternative of undergoing fourteen days' gaol, for endangering the lives of passengers by furiously riding a horse in George-street.

James Edwards, Thomas Lynch, Bernard Gorman, John Tierney, Spalus Franz, and J. Purcell were fined in sums varying from 1s. to 20s., with 6s. 6d. costs in each case, for allowing animals to stray.

John Crawford, seaman of the steamer City of Newcastle, appeared on summons charged with wilful neglect of duty, tending to the loss of the ship. Captain Summerbell, master of the City of Newcastle, deposed that at 5 a.m. on the morning of the 1st instant, when his vessel was off Nobby's, approaching Newcastle, a schooner, which afterwards proved to be the Jessie, was sighted on the starboard bow, and as there were a great many vessels ahead, he gave the order to starboard the helm, to avoid a collision with the Jessie, and by going in shore he would be clear of all the others; the defendant, who was at the wheel, instead of starboarding the helm, put it over to port; the order to starboard was again given and repeated, and seeing that he was not obeyed, Captain Summerbell called to the chief officer, who was engaged taking in the foretrysail, to run aft and take the wheel, previously, however, telling defendant to keep the helm hard aport, as by so doing the collision which was at this time inevitable would cause less damage; he also at the same time ordered the engines to be stopped. Mr. Craigie, chief officer, stated in evidence that when he arrived at the wheel he found it half over to starboard, and the defendant still putting it further over; he asked him what he was doing, took the wheel himself, and put the helm hard a port; immediately afterwards the steamer struck the Jessie, doing damage to the amount of £250. Crawford, in defence, stated that he heard the captain call out "starboard," "hard a starboard," which order he obeyed; the witness Caseman then came aft and took hold of the wheel and began turning it the other way; thinking by this that he had mistaken the order, he assisted Caseman in putting it over; the chief officer then came and told him he had got it wrong, and to put it over to starboard; he did so, the mate assisting; the captain then called out "hard a port," which was immediately done. Case dismissed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS, THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30 o'clock.—Mackechnie re M. Bowman, a person, &c., to settle minutes of two orders; Dawson Edwards v. Lennon, to settle report.

BANCO COURT.—Humphrey v. Roberts (part heard); Webb v. Wilton and another, Canning v. Brown and another, Surtees v. Australian Paper Company.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

2598 M'Kee v. Gedye	2804 Llewellyn and wife v. Rosevear
2606 Bergin v. Lenehan	2805 Jacobs v. Moses
2607 Calahane v. Gall	2822 Austin and others v. Harpur and another
2656 Driver v. Driscoll	256? Sattler v. Smythe.
2754 Dickinson v. Daley	
2803 Barker v. Wainman	

THE WIFE'S REVENGE.—The Viennese journals relate a dramatic incident at a recent masked ball in that city. A young couple finding their steps constantly dogged by a female figure in a black domino, were about to leave the theatre in order to escape from the espionage, when the stranger placed herself before them and dashed a phial of vitriol in the face of the gentleman. The domino on being arrested and unmasked proved to be a lady belonging to the chief Viennese aristocracy, and the wife of the young man whom she had thus disfigured; she had just obtained a judicial separation from him. The face and neck of the husband was horribly burnt, and one eye completely destroyed. The domino had also spilt so much of the liquid on her own arm and hand that amputation was necessary.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

WE have papers to the 4th instant.

The conference of members of the committees of both Houses of the Legislature, on the subject of money bills, sat for a considerable time yesterday, and discussed at some length the rights of both Chambers as settled by the Constitution Act, and also the analogy existing between the Legislative Council and the House of Lords, and the Legislative Assembly and the House of Commons. No agreement was arrived at, but a disposition was manifested by the representatives of the Legislative Assembly to consent that, in all cases of difficulty between the two Houses, the precedents afforded by the British Parliament should be strictly adhered to. Ultimately the sittings of the conference were adjourned until Wednesday next, in order that the members of both committees might decide on the advisability of recommending the adoption of such a proposition by their respective Chambers. We understand there is some doubt whether the Legislative Assembly would be prepared to agree to the resolution indicated, as it is contended that the House of Lords have always claimed more than the Commons were disposed to grant, whilst the Constitution Act of Victoria expressly declares that the Council may reject, but not alter a money bill.—*Argus.*

The anniversary of the Collins-street Independent Church was celebrated on Friday evening by a soirée and public meeting in St. George's Hall, which was very numerously attended. The Rev. A. M. Henderson, the pastor, presided, and in his opening address said it was now twelve months since he first commenced his ministry in the theatre, and they seemed to be the longest twelve months he had experienced through life. A heavy responsibility rested upon him, but he hoped, with the Divine blessing, to sustain it. He regretted that they were obliged to hold the present meeting in a place so unsuited for the purpose, but he trusted that their next anniversary would be held in their own house. The progress that had been made in the erection of their church in Collins-street was most satisfactory, and he had every reason to believe, though the work had not been commenced before last October, the new church would be ready for them in July next.—*Ibid.*

On the occasion of Mr. Duffy's visit to the Western district he took with him two very handsome presents for the Belfast and Warrnambool Roman Catholic churches. These consisted of two oil paintings for altar-pieces. The paintings, which are copies from the best masters in Rome, are the "Immaculate Conception" (the Guadalope copy) and "Jesus with the Sacred Heart."

The issue of return tickets on the Victorian railways, at single fares, on Saturdays and Sundays, has been discontinued.

It appears (says the *Argus*) that during the period of belief in the alleged gold discovery at the Barrier Ranges, about 100 persons started, who have since arrived there. They are now returning for want of water and food to the nearest inhabited district; and at Wilcannia men are roaming about in dozens looking for work.

An old man named Conway has been stabbed at Beaufort by a miner named O'Callaghan, who entered a room in an hotel where several persons were sitting, and insulted and struck several of them, finishing his rowdy performance with the more serious offence already alluded to.

The *Argus* of the 4th instant states that information has reached Melbourne to the effect that Mr. Daniel Grant, estate agent, Elizabeth-street, who has been missing for some days, was seen in Sydney, from which port he sailed for San Francisco, in the ship Burlington.

The same journal says that from a return which appears in the *Gazette* of Friday, we observe that the paid-up capital of the ten banks which do business in this colony amounts to £8,111,174. The aggregate amount of the last dividends declared was £500,750. The smallest amount per cent. of dividend was seven (English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered), and the highest eighteen (New South Wales). The aggregate amount of the reserved profits was £2,150,806.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Our dates from Adelaide are to the 27th ultimo.

THE NORTH.—The news from the North this week (says the *Register*) is partly favourable and partly otherwise. Mr. Price has favoured us with the following extracts from letters received by him. The first is dated Willipa, April 20th:—"There has been no rain to the east of the ranges. There has been plenty at Angorichina, Aroona, Wilpena, Warcowie, and Yalnalue; none at Willipa, Holloweiena, or Mattawarangala. We will give it another week or two, and then look out for a piece of soft rope." The second is dated Wilpena, April 22:—"I am sorry to say that hardly any rain fell outside of Perywalla, fifteen miles east of the range, and scarcely any at Nob. It certainly is a bad job, for the feed was springing very nicely. If we get a few showers about Willcola there would be some feed for the lambs. I see by the papers that the heavy fall of rain took place in town at the same time as it rained up here, so that nearly all the changes have taken place about the same time. If this continues, we shall possibly have a good season." The next extract is from a letter dated Mount Deception, April 20, kindly supplied us by Mr. J. H. Browne:—"Last Sunday's rain extended as far north as here, and a little higher up to the north-west; but at Lee's Creek there was none at all. Mr. Perkins, the overseer at Lee's Creek, says:—'I hear from the overseer at Mundoradna that he is going to close his station, and then all the country will be abandoned between here and the Strangways.' Another letter, dated from Mount Deception, April 12, states, 'We have had a nice rain here. It commenced on the night of the 14th, and continued until the afternoon of the 15th.' A letter from the Far North, dated April 19, says, 'A beautiful rain fell about the Blinman and Mooloolоо last Monday and Tuesday, and the grass is already springing up in many places.' From Umberatana, under date April 19th, letters state that there was no foundation for the report of heavy rains having fallen in the neighbourhood. We had a few light showers on the 6th, but scarcely enough to lay the dust." A Blinman correspondent writes, under date 4th instant:—"We had some splendid rains between Mount Remarkable and the Blinman on the 14th and 15th. They did not extend beyond Angorigina." Another writing from Mattawarrungalla on the 20th April says:—"I saw in your issue of last week that Tom Sheridan (one of the Northern mail-guards) had reported heavy rains in the North. I am sorry to say that Mattawarrungalla, Holowiliena, or Willipa have not been favoured with any."

GROSS OUTRAGE.—A passenger on the Northern Railway informs us that on Tuesday evening, April 23, when the train was between Freeling and Ford's Station, it being quite dark, some person fired two shots from a gun or pistol at the train. Our informant, as well as other passengers, distinctly saw the flame from the firearms, and heard the shots strike the carriage. He regrets the train was not stopped, and chase given after the miscreant who fired. We trust the authorities will endeavour to discover the fellow who is guilty of such a wanton and dangerous outrage.—*Register.*

Adverting to the Boothby complications, the *Register* of the 27th ultimo observes:—"Mr. Boucaut's resignation is particularly unfortunate at the present moment, owing to the unsettled state of the Boothby question. His Honor the Second Judge has since the departure of the last mail brought things to such a pass that the other two Judges have adjourned the Supreme Court till the 26th May, in order that some plan may be devised in the meantime for carrying on the administration of justice without the constant interruptions which Mr. Boothby had lately caused. His practice of insisting at every opportunity that he is the only legally appointed Judge, and that suitors who overlook this do so at their own great peril, became at last so intolerable that Mr. Justice Gwynne threatened to resign; and it is on account of these interruptions, and the consequent 'judicial scenes,' that the Court is now closed, to the injury and inconvenience of the public. Then, to complicate matters, there has recently arrived a despatch from the Secretary of State, who, instead of sending us the remedy prayed for by the Legislature in their petition for the removal of the Judge, merely tells us that we must either go to law with him before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or else remove him on our own responsibility. This latter alternative is of course the one which the colony might be supposed ready and willing to adopt; and so it is. But there are wheels within wheels. Governors of colonies do not like to suspend Judges if they can help it; and it is not fair that the responsibility should be thrown upon them, seeing that our Constitution declares that all such questions shall be dealt with by her Majesty on the prayer of both Houses of the Legislature. Here then is the difficulty; twice have the two Houses of Parliament prayed for the removal of Mr. Boothby, and twice has the Colonial Office remitted the question to the colonists. So the farce goes on, the Judge in the meantime becoming more and more troublesome, until now the Supreme Court is shut up because the other two Judges find it impossible to sit with him. Such is the way in which colonies are still governed from Downing Street. In the present case the indifference of the Colonial Secretary will not be much longer tolerated. The patient and long-suffering colonists will remove the Judge, and leave the Home Government to take what course they may think proper. In a similar manner was the transportation question settled, after petitions, prayers, and remonstrances had long been tried in vain."

Mr. Tracy, the reporter of the *Cork Herald*, who was imprisoned at Killarney for having tendered to the manager of the Telegraph Company "false news" for transmission to that journal, has been discharged by the magistrates on giving bail. He lay in confinement for four days; and his case having been alluded to in the House of Commons, it may be well to mention that the warrant under which he was arrested alleged that he had attempted to forward "a telegram containing a malicious libel on her Majesty's troops stationed at Killarney, knowing the same to be false." The telegram was to this effect:—"Rumoured disaffection in troops. An officer heard civilians and military singing seditious songs in a public-house in Henn-street, Killarney. Civilians sent to their homes by police. Military removed to quarters. Fourteen soldiers missing from roll call this morning. Telegraph wires cut at Clonmullane." This telegram did actually appear in one or two other journals, but it was quite unfounded. There was a special wish not to have exciting news published in Cork, where Fenianism has given much trouble. The reporter maintains that he was but performing his duty to the best of his judgment and ability.

THE SCUTTLING OF THE SEVERN.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

AMONG the results of modern civilization, one of the most remarkable is the reduction to a systematic business of what may be called the artificial wrecking of ships to defraud underwriters. The risk of piracy has become too great and too well understood for that branch of maritime crime to have any attraction for enterprising Englishmen. Smuggling has entirely lost the adventurous character which once belonged to it; and it is less poetical in aspect, and also—which is more to the purpose—less profitable in result than it used to be. On sea, as on land, violent crimes have become rare, but crimes of ingenuity and invention have become common. On both elements alike, fraudulent respectability has usurped the place which was once held by the audacious swaggering ruffian, and the recent records of criminal Courts can produce many examples of

> the mildest manner'd man
> That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

A long course of success in this business of defrauding underwriters had produced a confidence which has at last involved several experienced practitioners in disaster. The scuttling of the ship Severn, of which the history has been lately investigated at the Old Bailey, was performed with such a reckless disregard of all precaution that it was impossible the actual perpetrators should escape conviction, and the only difficulty lay in proving the guilt of those who had arranged to make the scuttling profitable. A strange feature in the case was that the mate of the ship, who is now under sentence of penal servitude, being in England last October awaiting the result of inquiries into the loss of the ship, seems to have thought his prospect of success in the line of business that he had adopted so promising as to justify him in taking to himself a wife. There was a wedding at Whitechapel and a trip to Jersey; and as soon as the married pair returned to every-day life, it appeared that the husband was particularly wanted by an officer of police. It was known to several of the crew that the ship presented appearances inconsistent with the supposition that she perished by stress of weather, and the mate's only ground for hoping that they would not mention what they had seen lay in the facts that they had been thoroughly well-treated while on board, and had given the mate three cheers when they parted from him at Southampton. Unfortunately, however, the bountiful rations and unlimited grog which had been served out on board the Severn had been consumed, while the memory of the two holes which had been discovered in her stern, and the faculty of talking about them, remained. A well-conceived plan of the mate for getting rid of the inconvenient testimony of the boatswain by leaving him behind at Pernambuco had been frustrated by the faithlessness of the carpenter, who applied the money given to him to make the boatswain drunk in getting drunk himself.

The ship sailed from Newport, with a cargo of coals for Shanghae, on the 17th of May. She was a good sound ship, of American build, and about twelve years old. Soon after getting to sea, steps began to be taken towards accomplishing the real object of the voyage. The boats were overhauled and made ready for service. On the 28th of May the ship encountered a breeze of wind, which the mate, in a log-book kept for the deception of the underwriters, magnified into a gale. During this breeze or gale she began to leak, and for the next fortnight the pumps were used at regular intervals. On the 14th June the ship, amid delightful weather, had approached the Cape Verde Islands, and the managers of the expedition deemed the time and place favourable for more decisive operations. It would appear that arrangements had been made to ensure a regulated water-supply to the vessel, but, unfortunately, the apparatus contrived for this purpose got disordered and could not be effectually controlled. Holes had been bored through the hull, and plugs inserted in them, and by taking out and putting in these plugs the influx of water could be accelerated or retarded so as to keep the apparent leakage just ahead of the utmost power which the crew could exert in pumping. As this power was finite, while the quantity of water in the sea is practically infinite, it is evident that the leak would ultimately beat the crew, and the ship must be abandoned. Whether the Cape Verdes are or are not really the *divites insulæ* of the Roman poets, they were very near earning that title in a manner which antiquity had not conceived. But the manipulation of the machinery we have described failed through carelessness or accident. A plug was broken in the inner skin of the ship. It was impossible to draw this broken plug without attracting inconvenient observation, and while it was in the hole the outer skin remained unplugged, and the water pouring in between the two skins soaked among the intervening timbers, and penetrated into the hold. The operators, having by this misfortune lost control of the rate at which the ship's destruction should proceed, seemed to have determined to bring matters to a crisis by pulling out other plugs, and thus admitting the water in a quantity which the utmost efforts of the crew could not discharge. Accordingly, after a hard night's work at the pumps, the crew became alarmed, and demanded of the captain what he meant to do. The captain professed an intention either to haul up for the Cape Verdes, which were then 250 miles to windward, or to endeavour, with the wind fair, as it then was, to reach Pernambuco, distant about 1000 miles. But on representation of the imminent peril of the situation, the captain allowed himself to be persuaded to order the boats to be lowered, and preparations to be made for abandoning the ship. As these orders were executed with some precipitation the boats were unfortunately allowed to tow astern of the ship, and thus the sailors had an opportunity of observing what caused them to explain, to use their own emphatic words, "That it was no wonder the ship was sinking, for there were two —— big holes in her stern." As the ship rose and fell with the motion of the waves, two holes were in fact discovered beneath the water-line, just above the copper, which appeared to have been bored with an auger from inside the ship. Small splinters sticking out of the holes showed them to have been newly bored. The boats quitted the ship on the evening of June 15th, and soon afterwards she must have gone down. The boats parted company in the night, and two of them, with the captain and first mate, fell in with a vessel, which carried them to Pernambuco; while the third, under the command of the second mate, was carried by another vessel to Rio Janeiro. At the office of the British Consul at Pernambuco a solemn document, called a protest, was prepared from the log-book kept by the mate, which set forth how the wind raged and the sea beat upon the ship, and how she laboured and struggled, and at last her crew abandoned her to save their lives. The story of the loss of the Severn from stress of weather was a highly creditable piece of literary composition, and it concluded in the usual form, by protesting against winds and waves, and all whom it might concern, for damages and expenses. The captain and mate, with several of the crew, swore to the truth of this story, in pursuance of the scheme of fraud, and the protest duly made was transmitted to England with the log-book. A claim was made upon the underwriters who had insured the ship and freight; but some rumours set afloat by the returned crew reached their ears. Inquiries were instituted, and strong suspicion arose that this case, like several previous cases, was one of contrived destruction of a vessel in order to realise the immediate and certain profit upon insurance, instead of waiting for the delayed and contingent profit of a long voyage. But in order to convert suspicion into such a degree of certainty as might produce a conviction in a criminal court, it was necessary to admit either the captain or the mate to give evidence against his accomplices. Readers of the reports of the trial have probably formed the opinion that the captain was a greater scoundrel than the mate; but, on the other hand, he was able to be more useful to the prosecution, because he not only knew what had passed on board the ship, but had been in communication with the other parties to the fraud before she sailed. Accordingly, the captain was put into the witness-box, and the mate, with three other persons, into the dock. There was abundant evidence, besides that of the captain, that the supposed tempests were imaginary, and that the ship had perished in the finest possible weather by an artificial leak. The captain stated that the mate scuttled the ship, while he looked on and did not prevent the scuttling; and this distribution of the parts appeared suitable to the character of the performers, and, according to the captain, it had been so arranged beforehand. The guilt of the mate, therefore, was not doubtful. The other prisoners were Berwick, who had been substantially, although not in name, owner of the vessel; Holdsworth, who had acted in the business the usual part of a ship and insurance broker; and Dean, who had generally appeared as clerk to Holdsworth. In order to prove the complicity of these persons, it was necessary to have recourse to the evidence of the captain, and that evidence was unworthy of belief. It was proved, indeed, that Berwick had found the money to buy the ship, and that she had been registered in another name because Berwick had lost a ship not long before, and his name did not stand well with underwriters. But, setting the captain's evidence aside, it was open to Berwick and Holdsworth each to protest his own innocence and lay the blame upon the other.

There was, however, another very curious transaction in which Holdsworth was inextricably entangled. He had an office in Liverpool, although carrying on business principally in London. To that office were brought, in April last, three casks, containing jars of salt packed for exportation. The salt had been sent to Holdsworth for sale in London, and, finding it unsaleable he had sent it to Liverpool. A person named Pryde, who had access to Holdsworth's office, caused these jars of salt to be taken out of the casks and packed in twelve wooden cases. These cases were sent by railway from Liverpool to Newport, where they were shipped on board the Severn. Holdsworth, being at Newport, obtained the captain's signature to a bill of lading, which represented that these twelve cases contained revolvers, carbines, and swords. A letter was then written to the broker who had effected the insurances on the ship and freight, requesting him to insure these twelve cases of arms for £1500. This letter was in the handwriting of Dean, who acted in all these matters as Holdsworth's clerk, and it was signed "Allsop and Co." under which name, at that time or afterwards, Dean was trading, or pretending to trade. When the news arrived of the loss of the ship, Holdsworth had the boldness to make a claim upon this policy, and in support of it he handed to the broker three documents. There was, first, a contract, by which Pryde, of Liverpool, on behalf of "A. Smith," agreed, in consideration of wine and cash, to sell to Allsop and Co. arms to the value of £1500; there was, secondly, an invoice for the same arms, signed "A. Smith;" and, thirdly, there was the bill of lading, signed by the captain, and endorsed "Allsop and Co." When Pryde was waited upon by a detective officer he at first pretended that "A. Smith" was a person who had dealt largely in arms for the Confederate States, but a little gentle pressure prevailed upon him to admit that "A. Smith" was a creature of the imagination. This was a well-conceived and neatly-executed fraud. Dean, in order to facilitate it, took an office about the time that the claim was made upon the policy, and caused the name of "Allsop and Co." to be painted on the door. But those two holes in the stern which the sailors saw not only sank the good ship Severn, but also ruined a conspiracy which had been formed with ingenuity and industry, and considerable prospect of success. As this affair of the salt pots proved Holdsworth's guilt, the jury might reasonably believe that the captain, although fully capable of lying, had told a substantially truthful story; and thus the guilt of Berwick was also proved. As the principal actors in this fraud have been sentenced to long terms of penal servitude, the business of scuttling ships, if not discontinued, must pass into other hands. This fraud was not like those which are often attempted upon fire insurance companies, where an old or damaged stock of goods, if fit for nothing else, is made to yield a profit by being set on fire. The scuttlers of the Severn did their work handsomely, for the ship was proved to have been worth, when she sailed from Newport, £7000. Such a vessel might honestly have made some profit on a voyage to China, with the prospect of being sold on arrival out. But it was preferred to seek fraudulently a larger profit by sending her, under her captain's auspices, and by her mate's ingenuity, to the bottom of the sea.

BRIBERY IN EXTENSO.

(*From the Liverpool Albion, February 25.*)

THE report of the Commission of Inquiry into illegal practices at the late Lancaster election has been laid before Parliament. The commissioners examined almost all the 1339 electors who voted at the last contest. The extent to which corruption prevailed may be inferred from the fact that out of this number 844 actually received bribes. 980 of the voters are qualified as freemen. The report then proceeds to inform her Majesty of the manner in which the bribery was effected, the result, and of the extent of the corruption. Both sides displayed admirable organisation in the business, there being any number of captains, sub-captains, with their subordinates, all of whom had a particular duty assigned to them. The Liberals spent nearly £7500, the Conservatives a few hundreds less, about £7070. The Commissioners regret that the election agent of each side "cooked" the accounts furnished by them to the returning-officer, which was done in the usual ingenious manner characteristic of the Lancaster electioneerers. On this subject the Commissioners say:—

"The machinery by which these sums were passed from the pockets of the candidates and their friends into those of the voters were much the same on either side. Each had a cashier to whom was entrusted the whole of the funds employed. The borough and country within the circuit of seven miles were divided into districts, over each of which was set an officer called a 'captain,' who dealt directly with the cashier, and drew from him the money required within the district allotted to his charge. Under the captains were sub-captains, who looked after subdivisions of the district, or particular families, or knots of voters working under the same employer. To these were joined a staff of assistants and sub-assistants, whose duty it was to treat and drink with the voters, and collect them at the critical times of payment and voting. It is due to the chief captains on either side to say that they discharged the shameful work in which they had engaged with zeal and fidelity. Very few received remuneration. On the Conservative side were five chief captains clearly marked off from all subordinates. Their services were all gratuitous. The Liberals divided their ground into more districts, requiring a corresponding number of captains, and rendering it more difficult to draw a line separating chiefs from subalterns. On either side was a kind of ostensible committee. Mr. William Jackson, a cotton spinner, and a director of the Lancaster Banking Company, was chairman of the Liberal; Mr. Sharpe, an attorney, of the Conservative, committee. But the real direction of the contest was in the hands, on the Liberal side, of Henry Welch, Stephen Wright Wearing, and Charles Blades; on the Conservative, of Mr. H. T. Wilson and the five chief captains, George Christopher Clark, William Storey, John Cross, James Hatch, and Richard Coupland. The Liberal directors sat in an upper room in the Queen's Hotel. As to the Conservatives each captain seems to have been supreme within his district; but, though their outlay far exceeded their anticipations, their bank never stopped payment, and on the evening of the 12th Wilson Barker returned untouched to the Lancaster Banking Company the £500 which he had prepared as a reserve. About three weeks before the election the emissaries of either party began to go among the lower class of electors, assemble them at public-houses, treat them, and discuss the merits of the respective candidates. Among voters of this class the whole affair was regarded as a contest between Liverpool and Barrow. If Lawrence was wealthy so was Schneider. There would be a great advance in the price of votes. They would decide for whom to vote when the time drew nearer, and when the time drew nearer there was no shame, nor even the flimsy disguise of cant words. They ran from one party to the other, proclaiming the last offer, demanding an increase, avowing that they were for the highest bidder. One witness tells us that the terms used were those of a cattle market, only that 'the beasts sold themselves.'"

The incidents and the extent of the bribery are described in detail, and after this the Commissioners say:—

"We have now to point out by name those on whom rests the guilt of thus debauching and degrading the constituency. We have no hesitation in affixing this stigma on Messrs. Fenwick and Schneider, nor of adding that, with regard to the latter at least, a deliberate and long-formed determination had existed of carrying his election at any cost, by corrupt means, and in defiance of the law. The very gold destined to be used in bribing in several instances passed through these gentlemen's hands on its way to those who were then engaged in bribing on their behalf, thus conclusively establishing their personal knowledge of and privity to the manner in which their election was being conducted. We forbore to summon them as witnesses, both because they could add little or nothing to the information we had already received, and because we were willing to place them in a position to demand from us a certificate which might have the effect of shielding them from the consequences which their conduct seemed to us to have deserved. We, however, offered them the opportunity of making voluntary statements before us, of which Mr. Fenwick availed himself; but we have been unable to extract from his statement any matter which could vary the testimony we had already received, or throw any new light on the subject of our inquiry. Beyond all question the Conservatives, as a body, were quite as guilty as the Liberals, yet, as we had no evidence to connect Mr. Lawrence with bribery in the same sense as the late sitting members were connected, that is, by direct personal action; and as it was only by a strict examination of him that we could hope to arrive at a true conclusion upon this point, we felt that we should not be justified in abstaining from calling him; and we cannot find, either from other evidence, or from his own, any proof that he was cognizant of the acts of bribery committed in his name. We do not wish to be understood as acquitting him from all blame; we cannot but think that from his own account he surrendered his own judgment and followed his 'injudicious friends' with a too passive submission. We cannot but think that, to a man dwelling in Liverpool, versed in politics, the character of the borough of Lancaster, even at that time but too well known, should have raised a spirit of inquiry. We think, also, that he did contemplate the expenditure of a sum, indefinite, though within limits, yet in excess of what he must have conceived a perfectly pure election could cost. We think, too, the aspect of the town, as described to us by his general agent, Mr. Clarke, should have caused inquiry on his part. On the other hand, it is proved that he did clearly give his supporters to understand that he would contribute no more than £1000, and that he did not, in fact, at any time intend to contribute more than that sum, and that the above mentioned payments of money by the firm of E. Lawrence and Co. were made during his absence, and were, in fact, without his knowledge or consent. On the Conservative side the guilt of originating a corrupt expenditure rests upon Mr. H. T. Wilson. He knew what a Lancaster election was, and had sent gold from Liverpool to aid in a former contest. We do not doubt that, when he undertook the conduct of the election, he was aware that it would be a corrupt one, and was prepared from the first to bribe, and for that purpose furnished the funds to Wilson Barker, in whose accounts every item, except perhaps the '£400 per T. E. Taylor,' is clearly traced to his intervention. Moreover, as we have before said, he arranged to bring over from Liverpool those gentlemen whom we have called paymaster, and he assigned to each his part. In short, he took the direction of the illegal part of the election, and for the consequences he is in the first degree responsible. Though this election, into which we have been directed by your Majesty to inquire, far surpasses all its predecessors in amount of expenditure and of individual bribes, and thus the deluge of corruption has been both more universal and has reached a higher level of society than ever before, we have plenty of direct evidence that former elections have been very corrupt."

Thus concludes the Lancaster election of 1865. It is deeply to be regretted that Liverpool men bore so prominent a part in a business thus denounced, though it is some satisfaction to know that the commissioners exonerate Mr. Lawrence from actual complicity.

THE FENIANS.—DIFFICULTIES OF THE IRISH PRESS.

THE *Cork Herald* has published a narrative of the arrest and imprisonment of its reporter at Killarney, which I subjoin:—

"When Mr. Tracey presented the obnoxious telegram to the clerk in the telegraph office, Killarney, the latter said that if the first sentence—'Rumoured disaffection in the military'—was not erased, he should be obliged to submit the telegram to Mr. Greene, R.M., but that if that sentence were expunged the remainder of the telegram, which was to the effect that an officer had heard military and civilians singing seditious songs in a public-house in Henn-street, and that fourteen soldiers were missing from roll-call, would be forwarded. Our reporter declined to make any erasure, and requested the clerk to go to the Railway Hotel and submit the telegram in its entirety to Mr. Greene. In the meantime he had paid the charge for dispatching the message. About two minutes after the telegraph clerk had gone to submit the message Mr. Colomb, sub-inspector, came across from the hotel to the railway platform, where our reporter, in company with two other representatives of papers, was waiting, and told him that he should return with him. Arrived at the hotel, our reporter was ushered into a room, around a table at which some half-dozen military gentlemen and magistrates were seated or standing. With the exception of one or two, all seemed excited in an extraordinary degree, and one gentleman was literally white with rage, and drops of perspiration stood on his face. Our reporter was asked to name the authority on which he made the statements contained in the message respecting the singing of seditious songs by military and civilians, and the absence of 14 men from roll-call. He declined to give up the name of any person. He stated that he received the particulars of the first transaction from what he conceived to be reliable authority, and that with regard to the second transaction his informant was a Roman Catholic clergyman. The members of the Court would be satisfied, however, with nothing short of his giving up the names of his authorities, and on his finally declining to do so one magistrate, in a tone of acerbity, said, 'Very well, then; I'll sign a warrant for his committal to Tralee gaol forthwith.' Our reporter was then removed to another room, where he was submitted to a close search by head constable Addis, who took every article found in his pockets. He remained in the room, under guard of a sub-constable, about an hour and a half, having no further interview with the Court or any member of it. At the end of that time a *posse* of police, armed *cap-a-pie*, marched into the room with the head constable at their head. One of the men stepped out of the ranks, silently produced a pair of handcuffs, adjusted them on the prisoner's wrists, and was giving the final turn to the key, when Mr. Colomb entered the room and instantly ordered them to be taken off. The reporter was then removed to Bridewell, under a strong escort of armed policemen. Arrived at the Bridewell, he asked to be supplied with some food. The grim janitor replied that he should do without tea; that there was no person to get it—and conducted him, without uttering another word, into a small, cold-looking apartment, called the 'day-room.' Here another close search of the prisoner's person was instituted, at the end of which the keeper opened a black painted door in the corner of the room, disclosing 'the cell,' in which was a narrow iron bedstead that occupied almost the entire of the available space. This was immediately locked up, his wearing apparel being taken from him. The floor of the cell was wet from damp: the bed—if it could be given such an appellation—felt wet, and as regards the bedclothes their dampness was not the least thing objectionable about them. With the exception of being allowed to be supplied his meals from the hotel, our reporter was subjected to all the rigour which a convicted criminal is obliged to undergo. He had to make his bed every evening and morning, and then fold up the clothes according to the instructions carefully given him on his induction into prison life by the gaoler. To sing or even whistle was strictly forbidden, and even to rub a pebble on a flag was a grave breach of discipline. The longest day must have an end, however, and our reporter was ultimately liberated on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, after having passed three days and three nights in this 'model lodging-house.' His bails were then perfected for his trial at Tralee assizes, the sureties being Mr. David O'Sullivan, surgeon, and Mr. John Perry, both of whom, in the kindest manner, rendered their assistance. It should be added that while he was in custody in the Railway Hotel his apartment at the Kenmare Arms was searched."

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.—If a borough returns two members, and there are 600 Liberal electors and 301 Conservative electors, and all vote, the borough would be certain, under the system of cumulative voting, to return one Liberal and one Conservative. This is not to represent the minority; it is to give 301 electors as much power as 600, which is quite absurd if majorities mean anything at all. Why should the 600 Liberal electors be debarred from exercising any influence over the Legislature because a minority, so clearly and incontestably a minority, happens to disagree with them? It is said that it is equally absurd that two Liberals should represent a constituency more than one-third of which is Conservative, and that under the present system the minority is quite disregarded and unrepresented. It is unrepresented exactly as it is unrepresented in boroughs returning a single member. And the second member is given, not to represent the minority, but to represent the importance of the constituency.—*Saturday Review.*

A MINISTER IN DIFFICULTIES.—A writer from Vienna, speaking of Baron Beust's difficulties in the attempt to reorganise the Austrian empire, says:—"He has many things against him. He is a 'foreigner,' a Protestant, and a plebeian; for here a baron, even though he be Minister of Austria, is nobody. Many reforms are wanted in Austria, but none more so than social reform. English readers will hardly believe that Schmerling's daughter was not received at Court, though to her father's hands were confided the destinies of the Empire. Once or twice she accompanied her father to a ball at a nobleman's house, but no one danced with or took any notice of her. She was nobody; a mere baron's daughter. So afterwards she stayed at home. Now Beust is in the same position. He cannot count on the high aristocracy, for they would not go with him for social reasons."

A SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT IN THE CASE OF THE FLEETWING.—An American paper says:—In the death of Captain Wood, of New York, who was lost from the yacht Fleetwing, in the great ocean race, a singular presentiment of his wife has been fulfilled. Under date of December 15, 1866, she wrote her mother (a resident of this vicinity):—"My husband sailed for Europe on yacht Fleetwing, the 11th, and I am completely prostrated with grief and anxiety, feeling that he will never return. You will think this childish, but to me it is reality."

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PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VETO OF THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

THE following important message accompanied the veto of the Reconstruction Bill, and contains a comprehensive statement of the reasons which induced President Johnson to withhold his assent thereto:—

To the House of Representatives,—

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" with the care and anxiety which its transcendant importance is calculated to awaken. I am unable to give it my assent for reasons so grave that I hope a statement of them may have some influence on the minds of the patriotic and enlightened men with whom the decision must ultimately rest.

The bill places all the people of the ten States therein named under the absolute domination of military rulers, and the preamble undertakes to give the reason upon which it is justified. It declares that there exists in those States no legal governments and no adequate protection for life or property, and asserts the necessity of enforcing peace and good order within their limits. Is it true as a matter of fact? It is not denied that the States in question have each of them an actual government, with all the powers, executive, judicial, and legislative, which properly belong to a free State. They are recognised like the other States of the Union, and like them they make, administer, and execute the laws which concern their domestic affairs. An existing *de facto* government exercising such functions as this is itself the law of the State upon all matters within its jurisdiction. To pronounce the supreme law-making power of an established State illegal is to say that law itself is unlawful. The provisions which these governments have made for the preservation of order, the suppression of crime, and the redress of private injuries are, in substance and principle, the same as those which prevail in the Northern States and in other civilised countries. They certainly have not succeeded in preventing the commission of all crime, nor has this been accomplished anywhere in the world. There as well as elsewhere offenders sometimes escape for want of vigorous prosecution, and occasionally, perhaps, by the inefficiency of courts or the prejudice of jurors. It is undoubtedly true that these evils have been much increased and aggravated North and South by the demoralising influences of civil war and by the rancorous opinions which the contest has engendered; but that the people are maintaining local Governments for themselves which habitually defeat the object of all government and render their own lives and property insecure is in itself utterly improbable, and the averment of the bill to that effect is not supported by any evidence which has come to my knowledge. All the information here on the subject convinces me that the masses of the Southern people and those who control their public affairs, while they entertain diverse opinions on questions of Federal policy, are completely united in the efforts to organise their society on the basis of peace and to secure their mutual prosperity as rapidly and as completely as their circumstances will permit. The bill, however, would seem to show upon its face that the establishment of peace and good order is not its real object.

The fifth section declares that the preceding sections shall cease to operate in any State when certain events may have happened. These events are, first, the selection of delegates to a State convention, by an election at which negroes shall be allowed to vote; second, the formation of a State constitution by the convention so chosen; third, the insertion into the State constitution of a provision which will secure the right of voting at all elections to negroes, and to such white men as may not be disfranchised for rebellion or felony; fourth, the submission of the convention for ratification to negroes and white men not disfranchised and its actual ratification by their vote; fifth, the submission of the State constitution to Congress for examination and the actual approval of it by that body; sixth, the adoption of a certain amendment to the general constitution by a vote of the legislature elected from the new constitution; seventh, the adoption of said amendment by a sufficient number of other States to make it a part of the constitution of the United States. All these conditions must be fulfilled before the people of these States can be relieved from the bondage of military domination; but when they are fulfilled then immediately the pains and penalties of the bill are to cease, no matter whether there be peace and order or not, and without any reference to the security of life and property. The excuse given for the bill in the preamble is admitted by the bill itself not to be real. The arbitrary rule which it establishes is plainly to be used not for any purpose of order, or for the prevention of crime, but solely as a means of coercing the people into the adoption of principles and measures to which it is seen that they are opposed and upon which they have an undeniable right to exercise their own judgment.

I submit to Congress whether this measure is not, in its whole character, scope, and objects, almost without precedent and without authority—in palpable conflict with the first provisions of the constitution, and utterly destructive to those great principles of liberty and humanity for which our ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic have shed so much blood and expended so much treasure.

Ten States named in the bill are divided into five districts. For each district an officer of the army not under the rank of brigadier-general is to be appointed to watch over the people, and he is to be supported by an efficient military force to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority. Those rules and that authority, as defined by the third section of the bill, are to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace or criminals. The power thus given to the commanding officer over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch whose will is to take the place of all law. The law of the States is now the only rule applicable to the subjects placed under his control, and that is completely ignored by the clause which declares all influence of the State authority to be null and void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person or property, and he may protect them in such way as in his discretion shall seem proper. It places at his free disposal all the land and goods in his district, and he may distribute them without let or hindrance, to whom he pleases. He is bound by no State law, and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloody as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulse of his private passions in each case that occurs. He is bound by no rules of evidence; there is, even no provision by which he is authorised or required to take evidence at all. Every thing is a crime that he chooses to call so, and all persons are convicted whom he pronounces to be guilty. He is not bound to make any report or keep any record of the proceedings. He may arrest his victims, wherever he finds them, without warrant, accusation, or other probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and not because he is commanded so to do. To a casual reader of the bill it might seem that some kind of law was secured by it to persons accused of crime. But it is not the case. The officer may allow local tribunals to try offenders, but of course this does not require that he shall do so. If any State or federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by trial of a malefactor without his special permission, he can break it up and punish the judges and jurors as if themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice, and despoil his enemies contrary to justice. It is also provided that he shall have power to organise military commissions or tribunals; but this power he is not commanded to exercise. It is merely permission, and is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a commission were made a prerequisite to the judgment of a party it would be scarcely the slightest check upon the officer, who has authority to organise it as he pleases, prescribe its mode of proceeding, appoint members from among his own subordinates, and reject its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used, and more probably, to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel and unjust. Several provisions dictated by the humanity of Congress have been inserted in the bill, apparently to restrain the power of the commanding officer, but it seems to me that they are of no use for that purpose.

The fourth section provides, first, that trials shall not be unnecessarily delayed; but I think I have shown that power is given to punish without trial, and if so this section is practically inoperative. Second, cruel or unusual punishments are not to be inflicted; but who is to decide what is cruel and what unusual? The words acquire a legal meaning by long use in the courts. Is it to be expected that military officers will not understand how a rule expressed in language so purely technical and not pertaining in the least degree to their profession? But then each officer may define cruelty according to his own temper, and if not usual he will make it so. As to corporal punishment, the gag, the ball and chain, and the other almost insupportable forms of torture invented for military punishment will be within the range of choice. Third, the sentence of a commission is not to be executed without being approved by the commander of the place in which the trial may have taken place, and he may order a new trial or commute the sentence. I take it to be clear under the bill that the military commander may condemn to death without even the form of a trial by a military commission; so that the life of the condemned may depend on the will of one man instead of a number. It is plain that the authority so given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still more unendurable the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint; for it declares that he may "punish or cause to be punished." Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than five hundred years. In all that time no people who speak the English language have borne such servitude. It reduces the whole population of the ten States—all persons, of every colour, sex, and condition, and every stranger within their limits—to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this bill gives to the military officers over both white and coloured persons. It may be answered to this that the officers of the army are too magnanimous, just, and humane to oppress and trample upon a subjugated people. I do not doubt that many officers are as well entitled to this kind of confidence as any other class of men; but the history of the world has been written in vain if it does not teach us that unrestrained authority can never be safely trusted in human hands. It is almost sure to be more or less abused under any circumstances, and it has always resulted in gross tyranny, where the rulers who exercise it are strangers to their subjects and come among them as mere representatives of a distant power, and more especially when the power that sends them is at all unfriendly. Governments closely resembling those here proposed have been fairly tried in Hungary and Poland, and the suffering endured by those people roused the sympathies of the entire world. It was tried in Ireland, and, though first tempered by principles of English law, it gave birth to cruelties so barbarous that they are never recounted without just indignation. The French Convention armed its deputies with this power, and sent them to the Southern departments of the republic. The massacres, murders, and other atrocities which they committed show what the passions of the ablest men in the most civilised nations will attempt to do when wholly unrestrained by the law. The men of our race, in every age, have struggled to tie up the hands of their governments and keep them within the law, because their own experience of all mankind taught them that rulers could not be relied on to concede those rights which they were not legally bound to respect. The head of a great empire has sometimes governed it with a mild and paternal sway; but the kindness of an irresponsible deputy never yields what the law does not extort from him. Between such a master and the people subjugated to his domination there can be nothing but enmity. He punishes them if they resist his authority, and if they submit to it he hates them for their servility.

I come now to a question which is, if possible, still more important. Have we the power to establish and carry into execution a measure like this? I answer, certainly not, if we derive our authority from the Constitution and if we are bound by the limitations which it imposes. This proposition is perfectly clear—that no branch of the Federal Government, executive, legislative, or judicial, can have any just powers except those which it derives through and exercises under the organic law of the Union. Outside of the Constitution we have no legal authority more than private citizens, and within it we have only so much as that instrument gives us. This broad principle limits all our functions and applies to all subjects. It protects not only the citizens of the United States, who are within the Union, but it shields every human being who comes or is brought under our jurisdiction. We have no right to do in one place more than in another that which the constitution says we shall not do at all. If, therefore, the Southern States were in truth out of the Union, we could not treat their people in a way which the fundamental law forbids. Some people assume that the success of our armies in crushing the opposition which was made in some of the States to the execution of the federal laws reduced those States and all their people, "the innocent as well as the guilty," to the condition of vassalage, and gave us a power over them which the constitution does not bestow or define or limit. No fallacy can be more transparent than this. Our victories subjected the insurgents to legal obedience, not to the yoke of an arbitrary despotism. When an absolute sovereign reduces his rebellious subjects he may deal with them according to his pleasure, because he had that power before; but when a limited monarch puts down an insurrection he must still govern according to law. If an insurrection should take place in one of our States against the authority of the State Government, and end in the overthrow of those who planned it, would that take away the rights of all the people of the counties where it was favoured by a part or a majority of the population? Could they for such a reason be wholly outlawed and deprived of their representation in the Legislature? I have always contended that the Government of the United States was sovereign within its constitutional sphere, that it executed its laws like the States themselves, by applying its coercive powers directly to individuals, and that it could put down insurrection with the same effect as a State, and no other. The opposite doctrine is the worst heresy of those who advocated secession, and cannot be agreed to without admitting that heresy to be right. Invasion, insurrection, rebellion and domestic violence were anticipated when the Government was framed, and the means of repelling and suppressing them were wisely provided for in the Constitution; but it was not thought necessary that the States in which they might occur should be expelled from the Union. Rebellions, which were invariably suppressed, occurred prior to that out of which these questions grew; but the States continued to exist, and the Union remained unbroken. In Massachussetts, in Pennsylvania, in Rhode Island, and in New York, at different periods in our history, violent and armed opposition to the United States was carried on; but the relations of those States with the Federal Government were not supposed to be interrupted or changed thereby after the rebellious portions of their population were defeated and put down. It is true that in these earlier cases there was no formal expression of a determination to withdraw from the Union; but it is also true that in the Southern States the ordinances of secession were treated by all the friends of the Union as mere nullities, and are now acknowledged to be so by the States themselves. If we admit that they had any force or validity, or that they did in fact take the States in which they were passed out of the Union, we sweep from under our feet all the grounds upon which we stand in justifying the use of federal force to maintain the integrity of the Government.

This is a bill passed by Congress in time of peace. There is not in any one of the States brought under its operation either war or insurrection; the laws of the State and of the Federal Government are in undisturbed and harmonious operation; the courts, State and Federal, are open and in the full exercise of their proper authority over every State comprised in the five military districts; life, liberty, and property are secured by State laws and Federal laws, and the national constitution is everywhere in force and everywhere obeyed. What then is the ground on which this bill proceeds? The title of the bill announces that it is intended for the more efficient government of these ten States. It is recited, by way of preamble, that no loyal State governments nor adequate protection for life or property exist in those States, and that peace and good order should thus be enforced. The first thing that arrests attention upon these recitals which prepare the way for martial law is this—that the only foundation upon which martial law can exist under our form of government is not stated or so much as pretended. Actual war, foreign invasion, domestic insurrection—none of these appear, and none of these, in fact, exist. It is not even recited that any sort of war or insurrection is threatened.

Let us pause here to consider upon this question of constitutional law and the power of Congress, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte* Milligan. I will first quote from the opinion of the majority of the Court:—"For martial law cannot arise from a threatened invasion. The necessity must be actual and present, the invasion real, such as effectually closes the Courts and deposes the civil administration." We see that martial law comes in only when actual war closes the courts and deposes the civil authority. But this bill, in time of peace, makes martial law operate as though we were in actual war, and becomes the cause instead of the consequence of the abrogation of civil authority. One more question:—"It follows, from what has been said on this subject, that there are occasions when martial law can be properly applied. If in foreign invasion or civil war the courts are actually closed, and it is impossible to administer criminal justice according to law, then on the theatre of active military operations, where war really prevails, there is a necessity to furnish a substitute for the civil authority thus overthrown to preserve the safety of the army and society, and, as no power is left but the military, it is allowed to govern by martial rule until the laws can have their free course." I now quote from the opinion of the minority of the Court, delivered by Chief Justice Chase:—"We by no means assert that Congress can establish and apply the laws of war where no war has been declared or exists; where peace exists the laws of peace must prevail." This is sufficiently explicit—that peace exists in all the territory to which this bill applies. It asserts a power in Congress in time of peace to act aside the laws of peace and to substitute the laws of war. The minority, concurring with the majority, declares that Congress does not possess that power. Again, and if possible more emphatically, the Chief Justice, with remarkable clearness and condensation, sums up the whole matter as follows:—

There are, under the Constitution, three kinds of military jurisdiction—one to be exercised both in peace and in war; another to be exercised in time of foreign war, without the boundaries of the United States, or in time of rebellion and civil war within States or districts occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and a third to be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the limits of the United States, or during rebellion within the limits of the States maintaining adhesion to the national government, when the public danger requires its exercise. The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war, or otherwise providing for the government of the national forces. The second may be distinguished as military government, superseding as far as may be deemed expedient the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the direction of the president, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily, when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President, in times of insurrection or invasion, of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety or private rights."

It will be observed that of the three kinds of military jurisdiction which can be exercised or created under our constitution there is but one that can prevail in time of peace, and that is the code of laws enacted by Congress for the government of the national forces. That body of military law has no application to the citizen, nor even to the citizen soldier enrolled in the militia in time of peace. But this bill is not a part of that sort of military law; for that applies only to the soldier, and not to the citizen, while, contrariwise, the military law provided by this bill applies only to the citizen, and not to the soldier.

I need not say to the representatives of the American people that their constitution forbids the exercise of judicial power in any way but one—that is by the ordained and established Courts. It is equally well known that in all criminal cases a trial by jury is made indispensable by the express words of that instrument. I will not enlarge on the inestimable value of the right thus secured to every freeman, or speak of the danger to public liberty in all parts of the country which must ensue from a denial of it anywhere or upon any pretence. A very recent decision of the Supreme Court has traced the history, vindicated the dignity, and made known the value of this great privilege so clearly that nothing more is needed. To what extent a violation of it may be excused in time of war or public danger may admit of discussion; but we are providing now for a time of profound peace, when there is not an armed soldier within our borders, except those who are in the service of the Government. It is in such a condition of things that an act of Congress is proposed which, if carried out, would deny a trial by the lawful Courts and juries to nine millions of American citizens and to their posterity for an indefinite period. It seems to be scarcely possible that any one should seriously believe this consistent with a Constitution which declares in simple, plain, and unambiguous language that all persons shall have that right, and that no person shall ever in any case be deprived of it. The Constitution also forbids the arrest of the citizen without judicial warrant founded on probable cause: this bill authorises an arrest without warrant at the pleasure of a military commander. The Constitution declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury; this bill holds every person not a soldier answerable for all crimes and all charges without any presentment. The Constitution declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; this bill sets aside all process of law and makes the citizen answerable in his person and property to the will of one man and for his life to the will of two. Finally, the Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" whereas this bill declares martial law, which of itself suspends this great writ in time of peace, and authorises the military to make the arrest and gives to the prisoner only one privilege, and that is a trial "without unnecessary delay." He has no hope of release from custody except the hope, such as it is, of release by acquittal before a military commission. The United States are bound to guarantee to each State a republican form of government. Can it be pretended that this obligation is not culpably broken if we carry out a measure like this, which wipes away every vestige of republican government in ten States, and puts the life, property, liberty, and honour of all the people in each of these under the domination of a single person clothed with unlimited authority? The Parliament of England, exercising the omnipotent power which it claimed, was accustomed to pass bills of attainder—that is to say, it would convict men of treason and other crimes by legislative enactment. The person accused had a hearing, sometimes a patient and fair one, but generally party prejudice prevailed instead of justice. It often became necessary for Parliament to acknowledge its error and reverse its own action. The fathers of our country determined that no such thing should occur here. They withheld the power from Congress and thus forbad its exercise by that body, and they provided in the constitution that no State should pass any bill of attainder. It is therefore impossible for any person in this country to be constitutionally convicted or punished for any crime by a legislative proceeding of any sort. Nevertheless, here is a bill of attainder against nine millions of people at once. It is based upon an accusation so vague as to be scarcely intelligible, and found to be too upon no credible evidence. Not one of the nine millions was heard in his own defence. The representatives of the doomed parties were excluded from all participation in the trial. The conviction is to be followed by the most ignominious punishment ever inflicted upon large masses of men. It disfranchises them by hundreds of thousands, and degrades them all, even those who are admitted to be guiltless from the rank of freemen to the condition of slaves. The purpose and object of the bill, the general intent which prevails from beginning to end, is to change the entire structure and character of the State governments, and to compel them by force to the adoption of organic laws and regulations which they are unwilling to adopt if left to themselves.

The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting; the vast majority of them have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them as well as the whites to use it in a particular way. If they do not form a constitution with prescribed articles in it, and afterwards elect a Legislature which will act upon certain measures in a prescribed way, neither blacks nor whites can be relieved from the slavery which the bill imposes upon them. Without pausing here to consider the policy or impolicy of Africanizing the Southern part of our territory, I would simply ask the attention of Congress to that manifest, well-known and universally acknowledged rule of constitutional law which declares that the Federal Government has no jurisdiction, authority, or power to regulate such subjects for any State. To force the right of suffrage out of the hands of the white people and into the hands of the negroes is an arbitrary violation of this principle. This bill imposes martial law at once, and its operations will begin so soon as the General and his troops can be put in place. The dread alternative between its harsh rule and compliance with the terms of this measure is not suspended, nor are the people afforded any time for free deliberation. The bill says to them, take martial law first, then deliberate, and when they have done all that this measure requires them to do, other conditions and contingencies over which they have no control yet remain to be fulfilled before they can be relieved from martial law. Another Congress must first approve the constitutions made in conformity with the will of this Congress, and must declare these States entitled to representation in both Houses. The whole question thus remains open and unsettled, and must again occupy the attention of Congress; and in the meantime the agitation which now prevails will continue to disturb all portions of the people.

The bill also denies the legality of the Governments of ten of the States which participated in the ratification of the amendment to the federal constitution abolishing slavery for ever within the jurisdiction of the United States, and practically excludes them from the Union. If this assumption of the bill be correct their concurrence cannot be considered as having been legally given, and the important fact is made to appear that the consent of three-fourths of the States—the requisite number—has not been constitutionally obtained to the ratification of that amendment, thus leaving the question of slavery where it stood before the amendment was officially declared to have become a part of the constitution.

That the measures proposed by this bill violate the constitution in the particulars mentioned, and in many ways which I forbear to enumerate, is too clear to admit of the least doubt. It only remains to consider whether the injunctions of the instrument ought to be obeyed or not. I think they ought to be obeyed, for reasons which I will proceed to give as briefly as possible. In the first place, it is the only system of free government which we can hope to have as a nation; when it ceases to be the rule of our conduct, we may, perhaps, take our choice between complete anarchy, a consolidated despotism, and a total dissolution of the Union; but national liberty, regulated by law, will have passed beyond our reach. It is the best frame of government the world ever saw. No other is or can be so well adapted to the genius, habits, or wants of the American people, combining the strength of the great empire with the unspeakable blessings of local Governments, having a central power to defend the general interests and recognising the authority of the States as the guardians of industrial rights. It is the sheet-anchor of our safety abroad and our peace at home. It was ordained to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These great ends have been attained heretofore and will be again by faithful obedience to it; but they are certain to be lost if we treat with disregard its sacred obligations. It was to punish the gross crime of defying the Constitution and to vindicate its supreme authority that we carried on a bloody war of four years' duration. Shall we now acknowledge that we sacrificed a million of lives and expended billions of treasure to enforce a constitution which is not worthy of respect or preservation? Those who advocated the right of secession alleged in their own justification that we had no regard for law, and that their rights of property, life, and liberty would not be safe under the constitution as administered by us. If we now verify their assertion we prove that they were in truth and in fact fighting for their liberty, and, instead of branding their leaders with the dishonouring name of traitors against a righteous and legal government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots, consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sydney. No; let us leave them to the infamy they deserve—punish them as they should be punished according to law, and take upon ourselves no share of the odium which they should bear alone. It is a part of our history which can never be forgotten that both Houses of Congress in July, 1861, declared, in the form of a solemn resolution, that the war was and should be carried on for no purpose of subjugation, but solely to enforce the constitution and laws, and that when this was yielded by the parties in rebellion the contest should cease with the constitutional rights of the States and of individuals unimpaired. This resolution was adopted and sent forth to the world unanimously by the Senate, and with only two dissenting voices in the House. It was accepted by the friends of the Union in the South as well as in the North as expressing honestly and truly the object of the war. On the faith of it many thousands of persons in both sections gave their lives and their fortunes to the cause. To repudiate it now by refusing to the States and to the individuals within them the right which the constitution and laws of the Union would secure to them is a breach of our plighted honour for which I can imagine no excuse, and to which I cannot voluntarily become a party.

The evils which spring from this unsettled state of our Government will be acknowledged by all. Commercial intercourse is impeded, capital is in constant peril, public securities fluctuate in value, peace itself is not secure, and the sense of moral and political duty is impaired. To avert these calamities from the country it is imperatively required that we should immediately decide upon some course of administration which can be steadfastly adhered to. I am thoroughly convinced that any settlement or compromise or plan of action which is inconsistent with the principles of the constitution will not only be unavailing, but mischievous; that it will but multiply the present evils instead of removing them. The constitution, in its whole integrity and vigour, throughout the length and breadth of the land, is the best of all compromises. Besides, our duty does not, in my judgment, leave us a choice between that and any other. I believe that it contains the remedy that is so much needed, and that if the co-ordinate branches of the Government would unite upon its provisions they would be found broad enough and strong enough to sustain in time of peace the nation which they bore safely through the ordeal of a protracted civil war. Among the most sacred guarantees of that instrument are those which declare that "Each State shall have at least one representative," and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. Each House is made the judge of the election, returns and qualification of its members, and may with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member. Thus, as heretofore urged, in the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation, for this could not happen when the constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question of his eligibility his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for a want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. And is it not far better that the work of restoration should be accomplished by simple compliance with the plain requirements of the constitution than by recourse to measures which in effect destroy the States, and threaten the subversion of the general Government? All that is necessary to settle this simple but important question, without further agitation or delay, is a willingness on the part of all to sustain the constitution, and carry its provisions into practical operation.

If to-morrow either branch of Congress would declare that upon the presentation of their credentials members constitutionally elected and loyal to the general Government would be admitted to seats in Congress, while all others would be excluded and their places remain vacant until the selection by the people of loyal and qualified persons, and if at the same time assurance were given that this policy would be continued until all the States were represented in Congress, it would send a thrill of joy throughout the entire land as indicating the inauguration of a system which must speedily bring tranquillity to the public mind. While we are legislating upon subjects which are of great importance to the whole people and which must affect all parts of the country, not only during the life of the present generation, but for ages to come, we should remember that all men are entitled at least to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children. At present ten States are denied representation, and when the Fortieth Congress assembles, on the 4th day of the present month, sixteen States will be without a voice in the House of Representatives. This grave fact, with the important question before us, should induce us to pause in a course of legislation which, looking solely to the attainment of political ends, fails to consider the rights it transgresses, the law which it violates, or the institutions which it imperils.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, March 2, 1867.

A RAILWAY CROSSING A LAKE.—A project has been proposed to the North-East Railway Company of Switzerland to cross the Lake of Constance by floating the trains over. This project is now, it is said, in a fair way of being carried out. According to the plans submitted to the company, a train of fourteen to sixteen carriages is to be placed upon a steam vessel, which will be furnished with rails for the purpose. The boat or raft will be propelled by an engine of 200 horses' power. An ingenious contrivance provides against the changes of level in the lake, and assists in the embarkation and debarkation of the trains. Considering the advantages of this plan, its cost is said not to be so very great. The negotiations concerning this matter are shared in by the directors of the railways of Wurtemburg and Bavaria.

SHIPOWNERS' LIABILITIES FOR DAMAGE TO GOODS.

(*From Mitchell's Shipping Journal, March 1.*)

WITHIN the past fortnight there have been no less than three lawsuits against owners for the recovery of compensation for damage done to goods whilst *in transitu*, all of which were decided in favour of the shippers. The first was an appeal from a judgment in the Court of Common Pleas. An action had been brought to recover the value of coffee shipped at Ceylon for London. The bill of lading was said to be in the usual form, and stipulated that the produce was to be carried safely—the act of God, perils of the sea, and enemies excepted. On arrival of the ship in the docks, it was found, in discharging cargo, that the rats had eaten into the bags; hence a claim for the losses thereby incurred. The verdict having gone against the shipowner, the cause was heard again in the Exchequer Chamber. For the ship it was argued that every precaution had been taken for the protection of the cargo, that a ratcatcher who had been employed had pronounced the ship free from rats, and that the master took cats and ferrets to sea with him. Under these circumstance, the counsel for the defendant endeavoured to establish the principle that damage of this character, occurring after a ship had been freed from vermin, arose from dangers of navigation, and that shipowners were not common carriers. The Court, however, ruled that it was not necessary to determine whether shipowners were liable to all the conditions of common carriers, as the present was a question of contract; that the coffee not having been delivered in good order and condition, the contract was broken; and, therefore, the judgment was affirmed. The next case was peculiar of its kind. Sundry packages of pelts or rabbit skins were sent to the Tyne Shipping Company for conveyance from Newcastle to London, and were said to have been filled with worms from improper stowage, and damaged from sea water. On the part of the Company evidence was submitted to show that the goods were put in improper wrappers; that the ship was new, with iron hull; and that the worms and damage must have been caused by inherent defects in the articles themselves and not from bad stowage. In this case, also, the jury recorded their verdict against the owners of the ship. The third case was that of injury done to goods on the voyage from Hamburg to London. Three bales of willow plait were shipped on board a steamer in the Elbe for the Thames, and it was alleged that these goods were found to be discoloured with stains of oil, or grease, or bilge water, and consequently damaged for the purposes of trade. The bales of plait were, it was stated, shipped under bill of lading in good order and condition, and evidence was given to prove that the damage could not have been sustained on the way from the warehouse to the ship. To fix the liability of the shipowner for the damage to the goods, it was sought to be shown that the bales were stowed too near the monkey engine, and in a place where it was probable oil, or grease, or bilge water might have got near to them. On the other side, witnesses were called who swore that the plait was stowed between decks and among other dry goods, and, further, that it was not possible for the injury to have taken place during the passage from Germany. The jury, after being closeted forty minutes, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, thus fixing the Steam shipowners with the liability for damage to the plait.

From these actions, and the decisions thereon, we may measure with tolerable accuracy the liability of a shipowner for damage to cargo. In the first trial to which we have adverted, the Court did not entertain the general question of an owner's liability for injury done to cargo by rats. It was viewed as a matter of contract—one party surrendering merchandise in good order, and the other agreeing to convey it to a certain place in the like good order and condition. This agreement was not fulfilled according to the contract. There was no exception in the bills of lading to damage done by vermin. Many bills of lading contain a proviso against injury done to cargo by vermin of every sort, and when this is clearly expressed and understood, it is the duty of the shipper to take suitable means for the protection of his property. Unless there is a clause limiting the liability of a shipowner, he is legally answerable for the destruction of goods by vermin. In Gillespy v. Thompson, it was held that a shipowner was liable to a shipper for damage done to his goods from other goods stowed in the hold, without any proof of wilful or negligent default on his (the shipowner's) part. Again, in Laveroni v. Drury, it was held that the shipowner, in the ordinary terms of a bill of lading, was not excused from damage to cargo by rats, notwithstanding cats had been kept on board, such damage not being within any of the exceptions in the bill of lading. Again, if worms attack a ship in the course of her voyage, and cause her to be leaky, it is one of the perils of the sea within the exceptions of a bill of lading; but if worms are the destroyers of goods when in transit, and the worms are not generated, and could not by any possibility be generated, in the clean hull itself of an iron ship, but by other mediums, the owner of the vessel is liable, according to the decision here recorded. If, however, other goods of a nature to breed insects were stowed near a package, and the contents of that package were damaged by such contact, the shipowner would not have a good defence to an action. Undressed rabbit skins, when subjected to heat between decks, or in the hold, unless they were properly cleansed before shipment, would generate worms; and if this were the only damage, we cannot understand how a jury could be induced to give a verdict contrary to common sense. There may, however, have been evidence of damage by salt water, or the skins were wholly or partially cured.

The most important of these three cases is that of the bales of plait shipped by steamer from Hamburg to London. Shipmasters and shipbrokers are called upon to sign bills of lading certifying that goods are shipped in "good order and condition," and they have to subscribe to the provisos in such documents, although, in reality, they do not see more than the outside covering of the bales, cases, or packages. The inside contents may or may not be in good order when received. The articles may have been injured by wet, and then dried; or they may be broken, or worm-eaten. Without having the means of ascertaining the facts, a shipowner is liable for all the damage done before the goods reach his ship, simply because he is the last carrier, and the only one who certifies to that which he has no way of proving. He is thus made responsible for causes beyond his control. It is open, however, to a shipowner to make special agreements that are not inconsistent with common law. An owner may decline to become liable for damages by vermin and insects of any kind whatever, and so word the contract entered into by bills of lading. The Peninsular and Oriental Company require shippers to pack their goods in wooden cases, iron-hooped at the ends; and this precaution is taken by several large steamship companies, and also by many owners of ships that are engaged on long voyages. In hot climates, no amount of sanitary care, or even fumigation before loading, can destroy insect life; and a ship may be freed from mice and rats, and still be subsequently infested. From a review of these cases it is evident that shipowners should endeavour to limit their responsibilities by looking to their contracts. The only thing they are powerless to guard against is the negligence of their servants, which cannot be covered by bills of lading or insurance.

GIFT LOTTERIES IN AMERICA.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* observes, with reference to the above:—

The United States, always noted for every sort of operation by which, under plausible pretexts, gullible people are cheated out of their money, has, for a few months past, been suffering under the infliction of what are known as "prize concerts" and "gift lotteries." These are lottery schemes in which great numbers of tickets are issued, the allurement to buy them being a number of valuable prizes, such as money gifts, houses, pianos, watches, and the like. By extensive advertising the tickets can generally all be got off; but as nearly all the schemes are swindles, the managers selling their tickets and then decamping, a great outcry has lately been raised against them, the result of which is that Grand Juries are making them the subject of indignant presentments, and Legislatures are passing all sorts of remedial laws. The "Crosby Opera-house Art Association," which I described in a previous letter, was the chief of these, and although the drawing of its prizes was made with evident fairness, there were still but 360 lucky ticket-holders out of 211,000, and its manager, who made a profit of 55,000 dollars from his lottery, is now abused to the echo by the disappointed balance. There have been hundreds of these lottery schemes, however, the great majority of which have had no drawings at all, and the swindled public are, of course, vowing vengeance against their originators if ever caught. Chicago is the principal head-quarters of these lotteries, and the history of two of them will tell the history of all. The "North-American Prize Concert," originated in Chicago, from which city it was most extensively advertised, was a scheme to get 500,000 dollars from an equal number of credulous victims, at the rate of one dollar apiece, by promising to give them large sums in prizes, besides the chance of attending a "grand concert," which was indefinitely postponed. The *Chicago Republican* recently exposed this scheme, and its chief operator, having gathered together a considerable sum of money, suddenly disappeared, upon a suggestion made by that paper that his swindle should be investigated by the police. This case is not quite so striking, however, as another of the Chicago lotteries, which was managed by a firm under the imposing title of "Wiggins, Bradford, and Co." Being driven out of Chicago, the "Wiggins" of this firm took up his quarters in Memphis, Tennessee, and renewed his "gift enterprise," locating the principal office in Chicago. By means of an extensive system of advertising he succeeded in about three weeks in getting in some 160,000 dollars, and employed 16 clerks to do the work of the concern. Then he suddenly left for parts unknown, forgetting in the hurry of his departure even to pay his clerks. As he procured his money in so easy a manner, he was considered by some of the Memphis detectives to be fair game, and, searching out his hiding place, they succeeded in getting about 20,000 dollars from him, when they, too, disappeared. A part of the proceeds of the "gift enterprise" were deposited in Government bonds in a Memphis bank, and, being recovered, yielded 29,000 dollars; but the balance of the ticket-holders will probably have to whistle for their money, as "Wiggins," when last heard of, had made his way into Texas. These lottery swindles have been the means of relieving the American people of millions of dollars, drawn generally from the pockets of poor people, who are scarcely able to stand such losses, but who always seem to be the first to invest their hard earnings in such foolish enterprises.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS AND TIME-GUNS.—Taking an ordinary wind-up clock, with seconds pendulum, the bob of the pendulum is removed and a galvanic coil substituted. The coil is similar to a bobbin or reel of cotton, supposing the cotton to represent copper-wire, insulated, so that the successive turns of the wire shall not touch each other: the coil is fixed with the hollow horizontal. Now, if we set this clock going, it will still accumulate error as before. But let it be placed in telegraphic connection with some distant clock from which a galvanic current is received at each second of time, so that the current received shall circulate through the wire of the coil, whilst the current is passing, and no longer, the coil possesses magnetic properties, and such action is produced between it and a permanent steel magnet, fixed to the clock-case, and on to which the hollow of the coil swings at each vibration, that whether the clock be inclined to lose or gain on the standard clock, it will, by the magnetic action, be either accelerated or retarded as necessary and maintained in perfect harmony with the standard clock, which has, so to say, merely to guide it, just as a man may steer, though he does not propel, a large ship. The first public application of the plan was made in the year 1857 to the clock of the Town-hall, Liverpool, which was adapted for control, and connected with a clock in the Liverpool Observatory. It had previously caused great inconvenience by its irregular performance; but since the commencement of the new system, the Liverpool merchants have had the satisfaction of possessing a clock, the first blow of the hammer of which, at each hour, is true to a second of time. The system has been extended in Liverpool, and since adopted both in Edinburgh and Glasgow. At the latter place, it has been taken up in a remarkable manner. Not only are three large public clocks (including the clock of St. George's Church) controlled from a standard clock in the Glasgow Observatory, but also numerous smaller clocks, showing time to seconds, and situated in different parts of the city; and the system is to be extended, or perhaps now is extended to the Clyde, for the benefit of the shipping. At Edinburgh, the plan is used for a novel purpose. Some years ago, the citizens of Edinburgh determined to establish a gun which should be fired every day at the instant of 1 o'clock Greenwich time. Now, close to the gun (which is at the castle), there is placed a clock, which discharges the gun by releasing, at the proper instant, a weight, which acts upon the friction-fuse of the gun. This clock must evidently be kept right, and this is done by the plan of which we have spoken. The clock is controlled by another placed within the Edinburgh Observatory, and the daily firing takes place with the greatest certainty and accuracy. The citizens of Edinburgh may congratulate themselves on having led the way in the establishment of so useful a public monitor, for, as connected with the subject, we may further mention that time-guns have since been set up at Newcastle and Shields. These

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—May 7.

Grafton (s.), 200 tons, Captain J. Creer, from Grafton 4th instant. Passengers—Miss Mackenzie, Messrs. Jay, Kennedy, Smith, and 14 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Yestroom, barque, 340 tons, Captain A. Hansen, from Batavia 15th February. Colonial Sugar Co., agents.

Barwon (s.), 367 tons, Captain Rolls, from Melbourne 5th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Barclay, M'Pherson, and 9 in the steerage. J. Campbell and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—May 8.

Harriet Armitage, Kate, Pioneer, and Fairfield, for Newcastle; Clara, for Dunedin; Reconnaissance, for Hongkong; Alexandra, for Melbourne; Sir Isaac Newton, for Adelaide; Elizabeth, for Brisbane; Elodie, for Ningpo; Egmont (s.), fo. Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—May 7.

Fairfield, ship, 334 tons, Captain M'Kay, for Adelaide via Newcastle.

Elodie, barque, 273 tons, Captain Bancherel, for Ningpo.

Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Hall, for Melbourne, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 7.

Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 268 tons coal; Louis and Miriam, Cheetah, Secret, Kellermont, Alert, from Newcastle, with 874 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 240 bales hay, 14 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, 7 cases wine, 2 horses, 150 sheep, 1 buggy; Paterson (s.), from the Hunter, with 1 case butter, 3 calves, 82 cheese, 9 cases eggs, 12 crates fowls, 45 bales hay, 198 hides, 2 horses, 162 bags maize, 69 bags onions, 51 bags oysters, 8 pigs, 80 bags seeds, 12 bales sheepskins, 20 kegs tobacco, and 84 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 7.

Commerce, Wallaby, Helen, for Richmond River; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; George, Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Nowra, for Wollongong; Abbey, Maria, Louis and Miriam, General Wool, Douglass, Kellermont, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.—May 7.

Yestroom, from Batavia: 1716 baskets sugar, 1300 bundles rattans, Colonial Sugar Company.

Union, from Adelaide: 1343 bags flour, 694 bags bran, Order.

Barwon (s.), from Melbourne: 2734 bags potatoes, 1494 bags salt, Order.

EXPORTS.—May 7.

Fairfield, for Adelaide via Newcastle: 350 bags 75 tons flour, 60 quarters wheat, original cargo.

Elodie, for Ningpo: 370 tons coal, T. G. Sawkins.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Ningpo.—By the Elodie, this day, at noon.

For Shanghai.—By the Meg Merrilies, this day, at noon.

For Loyalty Islands.—By the Fanny Nicholson, this day, at noon.

For Melbourne.—By the Alexandra (s.), on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Queensland (s.), on Thursday, at 4 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, May 7.: Queensland (s.), 287 tons, Captain Hamlyn, for Moreton Bay; Adventurer, barque, 301 tons, Captain Skiff, on a whaling voyage; Egmont (s.), 309 tons, Captain Hall, for Melbourne.

The John Williams.—Captain M'Farland, whose well known experience among the Islands entitles his opinion to some weight, is at present in Sydney, and states that, from the situation of Manua, the island on which it is supposed the John Williams was wrecked, it is more than probable the report is true. Manua is the easternmost island of the Samoan or Navigator's Group. A mission station has been established on it, and it lies in the direct track of ships bound to the Islands, as it is usual to make the Windward Islands first. The brig Scotsman will be the first vessel from the group, on whose arrival anxiety respecting the fate of the John Williams will be set at rest.

Accident.—The Governor, brig, in leaving the harbour on Saturday morning, had to bring to on account of the fish tackle pennant breaking and a double block falling on one of the crew's head, cutting through the flesh to the bone, fortunately without producing a fracture; he was at once taken to Dr. Shaw's, and the wound dressed, and taken on board again, Dr. Shaw pronouncing him out of danger. The man's name is Andrew Rosseau.

In consequence of the Alexandra (s.) having certain repairs to be done to her machinery, she will not leave for Melbourne until to-morrow.

The Grafton (s.) left Grafton on Saturday at 11 a.m, crossed the bar on Sunday at 8 a.m., and arrived at the Company's wharf, Sydney, on Tuesday at 2.15 p.m. She had strong southerly gales and rain throughout. The Ballina (s.) arrived from the Richmond River on Saturday. Passed the schooners Lavina and Enterprise, nine miles south of the Clarence, on Sunday, and the Florence Irving (s.) off the South Solitary on same day at 4 p.m. Cargo: 1313 bags maize, 7 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, and sundries.

The Barwon (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 8 a.m. on Sunday, 5th instant, passed Cape Howe at 6 p.m. on the 6th, and arrived at Sydney at 9 p.m. on the 7th. Had fine weather and S.W. winds throughout. Passed the Lady Darling (s.) south of the Pigeon House; spoke the brig Spec, from Adelaide, 40 miles S.W. of Cape Howe, and wished to be reported; also the Rangatira (s.), between Cape Howe and the Promontory.

The Breaking up of the Moselle.—It was the opinion of many that this vessel, from her elevated position on the beach, would remain intact until a severe gale would visit the coast. Time has proved, however, that this was a mistaken notion, for the ill-starred vessel went to pieces on Friday night week, the 19th ultimo. The beach for a considerable distance north of the jetty is strewn with the debris of the wreck—masts, beams, planks, knees, &c., having been piled together indiscriminately by the surf.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 6.—Driver, barque, 541 tons, Mason, from Dunedin, N. Z.
May 6.—Deva, brig, 244 tons, Aldrid, from Melbourne.
May 6.—Belle, schooner, 198 tons, Hill, from Melbourne.
May 6.—Jane, brig, 160 tons, Shimmons, from Melbourne.
May 6.—P. C. E., barque, 296 tons, Brown, from Adelaide.
May 6.—Manukau, schooner, 443 tons, Briant, from Wellington, N. Z.
May 6.—Salacia, barque, 423 tons, Gallaghan, from Melbourne.
May 7.—You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Paine, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Collingwood, barque, M'Kinnon, for Dunedin, N.Z., with 670 tons coal.
May 7.—Lottery, schooner, Walton, for Rio de Janeiro, with 194 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 6.—Valiant, Otago, Jane, and Martha, from Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

April 21.—David and Jessie, from Otago.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Norfolk, from Plymouth; Ceres, from the Clyde.
May 3.—Sea Nymph, from Newcastle.

The clipper ship Norfolk, of Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' Blackwall line, was telegraphed at the Heads yesterday morning, and anchored in the bay about half-past 1 p.m., after a very fair passage of seventy-eight days from Plymouth. The previous quick passages of this celebrated ship are "familiar as household words," and if the present voyage has extended over the usual average of the Norfolk's performances, it has been chiefly in consequence of the light, baffling winds which prevailed from the Channel to the Cape of Good Hope. From the Cape to Port Phillip Heads, the distance was accomplished in twenty-two days—a proof that the ship can make splendid running when she has a slant of wind. On several days from the Cape to this coast the speed attained was 338 knots, and on another occasion in four consecutive days, the sailing made by the Norfolk showed an aggregate of 1250 knots.—*Argus*, May 3.

The A.S.N. Co.'s s.s. City of Adelaide, Captain D. Walker, arrived at the Railway Pier last night, at 10 p.m., after a very boisterous and unpleasant voyage. She left Sydney on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m., the wind blowing a strong gale from S.S.W., with excessively thick and dirty weather and heavy rain. The wind increased to a violent gale during Wednesday evening more to the westward, rain, fog, and scud still continuing, with a high head sea, and the ship pitching heavily. Captain Walker seeing no chance of the gale abating, deemed it prudent, for the safety of the race-horses on board, to run the ship into Twofold Bay, where she dropped anchor about 8 p.m. Weighed anchor again at 9 a.m., the wind having somewhat abated, but the rain and thick weather still continuing. From Cape Howe to the Promontory light S.W. winds, with thick dense fogs and rain were experienced. So impenetrable was the fog, that the steamer's engines were "slowed" for upwards of four hours. Strong head gales and rain and fog, with heavy thick weather, were the accompaniments of the remainder of the passage. From the time of leaving Sydney till arrival in Melbourne it rained with but little intermission, and the fogs were most persistent.—*Melbourne Argus*, M[illegible] 4.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

April 25.—Phillis, from Newcastle.
April 26.—Tinto, from Liverpool [illegible]atsia, from Mauritius.
May 1.—Stranger, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.—Yarrow, for Sydney.
May 3.—Record, for port unknown.

CLEARED OUT.

April 26.—Spec, 256, Sevier, for Sydney: 370 tons flour.

PORT VICTOR.

CLEARED OUT.

April 25.—Zillah, for Liverpool: 3802 bags wheat, 185 bags bark.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—May 7.

4261 lbs. tea, Giffard and Bros
2 packages drapery, A. Hordern and Son
10 half-tierces tobacco, D. Cohen and Co.
2 cases pianos, Montefiores and Te Kloot
160 packages dried fruit, J. Powell
4 cases glassware, 3 cases toys, 2 packages cots, 1 case pipes, J. Kohn and Co.
5 cases perfumed spirits and pomades, Parrot, Brothers
10 quarter-casks wine, J. E. Ives
1 case drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
1 package drapery, J. Keep
500 bags flour, W. S. Lockhart
794 bags wheat, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
1 case cigars, E. T. Penfold
300 bags flour, J. Henriques and Co.
54 bars iron, O. B. Ebsworth
694 bags bran, 1343 bags flour, Irwin and Turner
6 cases granite, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
2 cases tobacco, J. H. Myers
25 cases schnapps, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
15 oz. gold, Bank N. S. Wales
1060 bags wheat, 750 bags flour, Captain Jenkins
984 bags wheat, Barker and Co.
200 bags flour, A. Shadler
2000 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp
960 baskets sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
1 lathe, Wright, Barber, and Co.
250 cases beer, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
3 pipes wine, D. Cohen and Co.
85 half-tierces 38 three-quarter boxes 2 cases tobacco, H. Moore
1 pipe wine, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.
157 bags flour, R. J. Hardy
3 cases collars, P. Falck and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

May 7.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

May 6.—Black Swan (s.), for Launceston; Adeline Burke, Our Hope, Alexandra, for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney; Otago (s.), for Otago; Coorong (s.), for Adelaide.
May 7.—Sarah and Ann, for Hokitika.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

May 7.—Prince Maurice, from the Baltic.

DEPARTURE.

May 6.—Aldinga (s.), for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
May. 7.	8.30 a.m.	W.S.W.	Light, dull, cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.W.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

May 7.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Cloudy			No report
Port Mackay	S. Cloudy			No report
Waverley	SE. Fine			No report
Nebo	Calm. Showery			No report
Rockhampton	Calm. Showery			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Cloudy			No report
Maryborough	NE. Cloudy			No report
Gayndah	N. Cloudy			No report
Brisbane	ESE. Raining	30·2'1		SE. Dull, cloudy
Toowoomba	Calm. Dull			No report.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	S. Showery			S. Showery
Grafton	S. Showery	30·23	68·	SE. Showery
Glen Innes	NE. Stormy			E. Raining
Armidale	E. Raining	26·792	50·	E. Raining
Tamworth	Calm. Cloudy			SE., fresh. Fine
Murrurundi	SE. Fine			SE. Fine, cold
Singleton	W. Fine			ESE. Cloudy
Maitland	W. Fine			W. Fine
Newcastle	SSW. Fine	30·358	63·5	ESE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			SW. Showery
Sydney	SW. Cloudy	30·449	59·4	SE. Fine, cloudy
South Head	SW. Dull, cloudy			SE., light. Fine
Wollongong	SW. Cloudy			S. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Fine	28·152	50	W. Cloudy
Mudgee	E. Fine			E. Fine, clear
Cassilis	N. Cloudy			NE. Cloudy
Wellington	Calm. Fine			Calm. Dull
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	ENE. Fine			NE. Fine.
Forbes	NW., light. Fine			Calm. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Very fine			SE. Very fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Clear
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	30·164	58·	Calm. Fine, clear
Hay	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	W. Cool, fine			SW. Cool, fine
Balranald	SE. Cool, fine			SE. Fine, cloudy
Euston	No report			No report
Wentworth	S., light. Fine			S. Fine
Goulburn	ESE. Fine, cold			NE. Cloudy
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, cold			S. Fine
Araluen	SE. Fine			NW. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cooma	Calm. Foggy, dull			Calm. Fine, cold
Yass	Calm. Fine			SW. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Foggy, frost	25·794	42·	Calm. Fine, cold
Albury	N. Fine, clear	29·910	54	Calm. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30·548	50·7	No report
Queenscliff	SE. Fine, cloudy	30·54	56·	No report
Cape Schank	SE. Fine, cloudy	30·23	57·	No report
Cape Otway	SW. Fine, cloudy	30·285	57·	No report
Portland	Calm. Dull	30·380	58·	No report.
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	E. Very fine	30·584	54·	No report
Adelaide	E., light. Fine	30·310	62·	No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1' 35" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

May 6th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·355	64 7	79	SE.	0·4	9	10	0 9	8·0
P.M. 3	·355	62 1	81	S.	1·6	18	10		
" 9	·419	59 6	87	SWbyW	0·3	8	7		6 0
Mean	30·376	62·1	75 8		0 8	12	9·0		7 0

Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 65 2.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum.......... 65·7 | Sun—maximum .... 94·3
Minimum .... 58·5 | Grass—minimum .... 53·1

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 7th, 37 2 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years—49 9 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
May 7th, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Tempera. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·449	59·4	91	sw by w	0·2	9	65·7	55 2	0·4
Grafton*		30·143	68·0	75	S.	4·0	10	74·0	64·0	0·1
Newcastle	152	30·419	61·4	81	SSW.	1·0	4	68·5	58·3	0
South Head	267	30·441	57·5	99	W.S.W.	0·4	7	65·8	54·3	*
Kiandra	4640	30·411	32·7	93	Calm	0	10	60·0	28·2	
Deniliquin	410	30·506	54·5	80	Calm	0	0	74·0	39·3	0

* Amount of rain collected from 9 a.m. of the 4th to 9 a.m. of the 7th was 2·1. • Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32. Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAY 8TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° '	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	2·58	16·54 N.	6.44	5 8
Moon	6·40	18·16 N.	10.39 a.m.	8.57 p.m.
Mercury	1.33	6 49 N.	4.30 a.m.	4.15 p.m.
Venus	0.42	2·41 N.	3.48 a.m.	3 35 p.m.
Mars	8.34	20 38 N.	0.33 p.m.	10.33 p.m.
Jupiter	22 24	10·56 S.	0.54 a.m.	1.52 p.m.
Saturn	15.17	15 41 S.	5.32 p.m.	7.0 a.m.

Moon's age, 3 6 days.
High water at Fort Denison ... a.m. 11h. 9m., p.m. 11h. 33m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

The cost of bushranging must soon engage the attention of the Legislature. The causes are now fairly displayed. The pastoral interest presents a constant object of prey. The law and arrangements of the land office facilitate the establishment of thieves. The fears and depravity alike of many of the scattered inhabitants of the bush promote the habit of spoliation. The consciousness of wrong is obscured by the uncertainty of cattle property and the system of reprisals. Infractions of the law with respect to stock lead to other forms of violence. The moral sentiment is deadened by offences which have no enormity in the eyes of the surrounding population, and thus young men are precipitated into crime. The means of instruction, it is said, are not sufficiently within their reach. Unfortunately the experience of the past few years has shown that the most daring and desperate bushrangers have not been destitute of education or strangers to the schools, or even unacquainted with ministers of religion. It is seen that from the difficulty of pursuit, and the facility of escape, the ordinary constabulary must be often at fault. The number of persons who have lost their lives in attempting captures, and in other forms connected with these lawless deeds, show that much hazard is run, and that the remuneration for such purposes is not likely to overpower that law of self-preservation which must be often forgotten if necessary risks are ventured. All these things are brought out clearly. It is shown too that in the towns, as in the rural districts, there is a large complacent population.

From the inherent depravity of their character, from their implication with this form of crime and exposure to punishment, a strong sympathy has manifested itself, even where all the advantages of civilization have long existed, so far as colonies afford them. It has been shown also that even in the ranks of the magistracy, if there be not a laxity of sentiment, there is at all events a reluctance to pursue and punish, perhaps not unnatural considering how entirely in the power of these marauders isolated families have been. It is seen also that the great burden upon the country is the expense of police—giving a temporary advantage to violence. Money is scattered, excitement is spread, plunder is distributed, and so what with the expenditure of robbers and the expenditure of Government, foreign capital is brought into a particular neighbourhood by which the inhabitants are debauched, dissipated, and perverted.

The Government have now all these points under consideration, and although perhaps the least striking for the moment of the consequences of bushranging, that which threatens a permanent burden upon the country is the enormous cost of police. It is impossible to suppose that the quiet and orderly portions of the colony will consent to pay for a force which is unsupported by the local population for whose benefit its services are specially given. In every civilised country the burden of local protection from thieves and robbers is thrown upon the inhabitants. No doubt when these disorders arrive to a great height and require the interposition of military law, the general Government undertakes the task. Then there are corresponding sacrifices by the people for the sake of whom this military interference is made. There is a more summary jurisdiction; punishments are more prompt; the liability to aid and assist is extended further, and comprehends severe service. We must expect, therefore, that those who will not or cannot take upon themselves the protection of their own neighbourhood will have less discretion allowed them; and especially that it will not be permitted, for the extreme cost of a neighbourhood permanently disordered, to be thrown upon the industry of the honest and law-abiding people.

The services rendered by the constables have been, within the last few years, distinguished by many incidents of great intelligence, bravery, and self-devotion; as much so, indeed as any one had a right to expect. It is pleasant, no doubt, to sit in the drawing-room or in the parlour of an inn, and inveigh against men who face all weather, all roads, all personal dangers, in order to preserve the peace, because what is not possible they have failed to accomplish, or because the kind of labour and sacrifice required is so much in excess of their remuneration that many fail to perform it. A smaller body of men probably would be sufficient with higher pay and greater rewards than are offered, except in extraordinary cases. A great number of persons moving about in all directions prevent secrecy and reserve, while the bush telegraphs defeat every plan by early notice. The constables are often confounded with the bushrangers, at least by public rumour, and thus sometimes one party is chasing another. In the perplexities belonging to a state of things such as this country has presented we have no complaints to offer with respect to mistakes and failure. Probably a large proportion are entirely unavoidable, and another exaggerated. It may be that there is no alternative between sitting down, as many Governments do, and leaving robbers to the open field, or establishing a system of pursuit which in nine cases out of ten must inevitably fail. But the whole question requires reconsideration in the light of experience, for if the country cannot be governed without such enormous outlay to perform one of the first and commonly least onerous duties of civilised life, we see no chance for these remote districts but that they must be left to the mercy of habitual and hereditary robbers.

The history of the Clarke family all through, when it is completed and told, will show distinctly one of the dark sides as well as one of the great difficulties of Australian colonisation. It probably will lead to some revision of law by strengthening the rights of Government in cases of flagrant suspicion. The course and character of these Clarkes have been known for years, always disorderly and fraudulent. It may become a serious question whether families known to possess these characteristics should not be removed from their neighbourhoods where no surveillance can watch them, and where a long career of crime commonly ends in murder and the gallows. The tenderness for liberty, which is so characteristic of our laws, and which indeed is so instinctive in our race, is sorely tried when we find that with the most perfect conviction that people are leading a lawless and violent career, and that their presence is dangerous to property and life, there is no power to exact securities for their behaviour, or to remove them from a place where they are both a nuisance and a danger.

There is one assuring point to society in all these cases of bushranging—that, however circumstances may lengthen the course of the transgressors, it is brought to a close, followed by the destruction of all those who indulge in it. It is a career, after all, full of misery and distress, and the show of hilarity and daring is but a flimsy covering of the real anguish and wretchedness of those who make themselves conspicuous by violations of the law. Sooner or later the avenger will overtake them, and the just reward of their misdeeds add proof to proof that "the way of transgressors is hard"

When the State of North Carolina was first colonised from England, the Governor, who carried with him the Royal Commission, carried also a constitution drawn up by the philosopher John Locke, and his friend Shaftesbury. This constitution, which, from being but little suited to the inmates of a few scattered cabins, was speedily put aside in favour of some simple regulations better adapted to so rudimentary a state of things, appears to have been a masterpiece of constitutional design. The plan was formed by men who believed that wise laws and good Governments could raise a people to their own standard. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Poor Law as it was known in that day, or as it is known in ours, found no place in that constitution, simply because Locke and Shaftesbury conceived themselves legislating for people who were temperate and prudent, and among whom the land of the country was satisfactorily distributed. They were not led away by the belief that forethought and good conduct would make everybody entirely independent of the sympathy and help of his fellow man, but considered that the unfortunate and afflicted would form so small a proportion of the population as to be relieved quite easily from private sources.

The Poor Law of England has proved the source of wide-spread social disaster. In every century since Henry VIII.'s reign attempts have been made to amend it, and society has been burdened with the evils it has accumulated. The British Government at the present time are discussing the provisions of a new measure affecting the poor of the metropolis, who, year by year, are hanging with a heavier weight upon the wheels of industry. Every year the existing law breaks down under the increasing burden it attracts to itself, and is the occasion of fresh legislation and additional outlay. Nor can this be wondered at. The principles on which it is founded were designed in profound ignorance, or culpable disregard of those which the providence of God has ordained for the basis and cement of the social fabric. It is difficult to understand why the 43rd of Elizabeth should have been so much extolled, except that it may be regarded as a humanitarian reaction from what have been termed the "bloody Acts" which her father was obliged, according to Froude, to enact for the repression of vagabonds and hordes of peripatetic sowers of seditious seed. Although Henry's remedy for a thriftless, lazy population is altogether too sharp for our day, it seems better adapted to foster the self-reliance of the people under his government than the legislation which followed it. The Poor Law of subsequent Governments has so officiously cared for the poor man that, in localities where the system has deeply rooted itself, he has ceased to care for himself. "He stands," as a celebrated political economist has said, "released from the office of being his own protector, or the protector of his own house." Pauperism has not emancipated him from distress, but from duty. The ties of relationship are ruptured, and the best arrangements of nature and Providence for the moral discipline of society are frustrated. Not only do parents and children mutually abandon each other, but "between the higher and lower classes of the land lies a great chasm, across which the two parties look at each other with all the fierceness and suspicion of natural enemies." This is not by any means a pleasant state of things, or one upon which a statesman can be supposed to look with satisfaction. "The poor," by Divine ordinance we are told, "we shall have always among us;" but it does not follow that we must set up such modes of relief as will deprave those whom we relieve. Dr. Chalmers was not far wrong when he said, "Had there never been any charity by law in England, charity by love would both have had less to do and done her office with greater alacrity. The law has both augmented human want and it has enfeebled human sympathy."

This opinion was not the result of mere theorism on the subject, but of extensive experience drawn from a practical acquaintance with the relief of the poor under two systems; one devised by himself, wherein the indigent were judiciously relieved without imperilling the mainspring of manhood—self-reliance; the other system, wherein that mainspring was tampered with, although, at that time not so much as it was by the English system. The public charity of Scotland was less pernicious than that of England, just in proportion as it deviated less from nature. He had, as he states, "breathed in both elements;" in that of a parish where legal charity was enforced, and in that of a parish where it was not. He had gauged the dimensions of Scottish pauperism before the English system was adopted, and after it was adopted; and his observations of the result led him to denounce the latter as a system tending to manufacture and to perpetuate the evil it was supposed to cure.

These remarks are intended to bear upon the tendency discovered in this colony to throw the burden of relieving the necessitous population upon the Government. On consulting the reports published by the various benevolent institutions, we find general complaints of a disposition on the part of individuals to shirk their responsibility, and such evidence of the fact as will render the compulsory system with all its attendant evils a necessity. Thus the voluntary contributions towards the Benevolent Society, which amounted in 1853 to £1920, and in 1861 to £1175, have now fallen to £531, so that of the £8869 expended in 1866, £7662 was contributed by the Colonial Government. To this charity there are, out of this large population, but 192 subscribers, among whom we note one only who gives £100, five who give £10, while the remainder are contented with sums of less weight. The Infirmary has a better subscription list. About 650 persons contributed last year to its funds the sum of £2000, £257 additional accrued from funded property, while £5683 was paid from the colonial purse. The total receipts of hospitals, benevolent asylums, orphan schools, and miscellaneous institutions, in Sydney, omitting one or two of the latter, amounted to £25,005 in 1865. This sum distributed over the inhabitants of Sydney, assumed to number 100,000, is equal to 5s. per head. Of this sum 3s. was paid from the colonial exchequer, so that 2s. per head is all that is voluntarily paid for the support of these institutions. It may be said, "but this burden is unequally borne—the mean and the generous are not fairly matched—there is no rule in the proportion of their contributions, for though the man who withholds his voluntary subscription has to pay his share of what the Government advances, his more generous fellow-citizen pays that, and yields his voluntary support besides." Well, allowing the unfairness of the transaction, it becomes a grave question whether it is not better to put up with the inequality, lest a worse thing befall us.

There are some examples of what damage may be done to the morals of a people by the collection of a large fund specifically for the relief of indigence. The glare of this gilded vision blinds thousands of people to the virtues of personal industry. They are diverted from purposes of honest independence; and, assuming the spirit and dress of paupers, bequeath both, together with the poison they imply, to their posterity. So, year by year, the industrious are taxed to satisfy the insatiable greed of a depraved community, who, with the license of custom, demand as a right what should be conferred as an alms. The suburb parish of Glasgow, known as the Barony, contained in 1810 a manufacturing population of 50,000. Previous to that date, when no compulsory assessment of property existed for the support of the poor, the expenditure seldom exceeded £600 annually. During the seven years which succeeded 1810, when the compulsory system was introduced, the expenditure increased to £3000. As the Scottish system has approximated to that of England, the demand for relief has not only equalled, but far exceeded, that of England. It is instructive to contrast the 7d. per head on the entire population of a large parish entrusted to Dr. Chalmers for experimental purposes, which represented the expenditure incurred in the relief of distress, with the 5s. 1½d. per head, on the three millions of Scotland, now required to aliment the indigent.

The case of England is somewhat peculiar. The annual payment of about 4s. 6d. per head on the entire population for the same purpose is there regarded by some persons—though not by men accustomed to think lucidly upon political subjects—as a backhanded compensation to the poor man for having been disinherited of his share in the land of the country. Be that as it may, in this newly-settled colony no such reason can exist. Here, where an effective desire for accumulation co-exists with a boundless extent of unoccupied land, and the growth of capital easily keeps pace with the utmost possible increase of population, there can be little need of any provision for indigence beyond that which private charity is able to provide. The subjects of mental and bodily diseases may safely be left to the provisions of legal charity, which will not add to their number; but unless it is thought desirable to fix pauperism by hereditary settlement in Australian families, we shall afford no sanction to a legal claim to relief by the establishment of a full-blown Poor Law system; but shall, by means of present organisations, possibly somewhat modified, continue to relieve distress, carefully discriminating between indigence associated with crime and that arising from no criminal causes, while ever mindful to support, but in no way to disturb, the delicate machinery of that law which binds parent to child, and child to parent, and friend to friend, in the bonds of mutual helpfulness.

Senior-constable Wright.—We are given to understand that the Executive Council, on the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary, has promoted senior-constable Wright, who succeeded in capturing the outlaw Thomas Clarke and his brother, to the rank of sub-inspector of police. It is understood that this promotion is conferred as a reward for the energy displayed by that officer in the performance of his duties, especially the difficult duties connected with the capture of bushrangers.

Emu Creek Diggings.—On reference to our telegram from Emu Creek, it will be seen that the escort left yesterday with 8085 ounces of gold.

The Vernon.—The fittings of this ship for the purposes of a juvenile reformatory are nearly completed, and she is now at her moorings preparatory to receiving the youngsters for whom she has been purchased and fitted out. We understand that in the course of a week or so the first batch of juveniles will be put on board.

Tattersall's.—Another meeting of the members of this club was held at the Rooms last night, but beyond some sweeps (in which the prices realised varied but little from those realised on Monday night) there was not much speculation. Fishhook continues to be a hot favourite for the Cup; while Blair Athol, Tim Whiffler, Tarragon, Bulgimbar, and one or two others, still find ready backers.

The Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.—The Presbytery of Sydney met in St. Stephen's Church, yesterday morning, and was constituted with prayer, and transacted its ordinary business. The term of the moderatorship of the Rev. C. Atchison having expired, the Rev. Dr. Fullerton being next on the roll, was appointed moderator for the next six months. The Presbytery appointed its next meeting to be held on the first Tuesday of June, at 10 o'clock a.m., and in the usual place. Closed with prayer.

Civil Service Club Ball.—In substitution for the "Civil Service Picnic," which has for some cause or other ceased to find favour with the service, and prior to relinquishing the present club house for one in a more central situation, it has been determined to give a ball there, and Wednesday, the 15th instant, is the day fixed therefor. His Excellency the Governor will be still absent from Sydney, but Lady Young, Miss Dalton, Lord and Lady John Taylour, the members of the Ministry, and several of the *élite* of Sydney, have accepted invitations, and there is every probability of the ball proving very successful.

"School in Balmain."—A lady complains that she replied to an advertisement under the above heading, and forwarded seven testimonials to the address, "Seminary, General Post Office." This was on the 25th of April; she has since received no answer, nor can she imagine where to seek for her testimonials, which of course are of great value to her. They ought to have been returned, and we think the neglect is inexcusable.

Address to his Excellency the Governor.—As Sir John Young is the first Governor of New South Wales who has visited the Riverine districts, there was considerable stir among the officials and municipal bodies in the border towns. His Excellency arrived in Albury on Friday last, and the municipal council adopted the following as the address to his Excellency, intended for presentation on Saturday:—"We, the undersigned mayor and aldermen of the municipality of Albury, desire to tender our sincere expressions of welcome to your Excellency on the occasion of your present visit to the Border districts; feeling convinced that much good must inevitably arise from the personal observations of the representative of royalty in these far distant portions of the territory which your Excellency has been appointed to govern. Already the people of Albury have had the honour of receiving the Governors of Victoria and South Australia, but they have to congratulate your Excellency on being the first Governor of the colony of New South Wales who has yet testified an interest in the welfare of her Majesty's subjects in this part of the world to the extent of visiting them in person. As colonists of New South Wales, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without testifying our deep sense of obligation to your Excellency for the constitutional manner in which your Government has been administered. As residents in the Border districts, we have to express our satisfaction at the manner in which the Border Customs difficulty has been so far settled; and we venture to indulge the belief that the same watchfulness over the interests of the colony, which has given effect to the intercolonial free trade treaty, will secure the ratification of that treaty by Parliament when the proper time arrives. Your Excellency will doubtless be aware that the inhabitants of this portion of the colony desire other concessions and reforms, which have been fully explained to those members of the Cabinet who have lately come amongst us. It is to be hoped that the early inauguration of a scheme for the federal union of the Australias, and the prosecution of railway works with increased energy, will remove any cause of discontent existing in these remote districts of the interior. In conclusion, permit us to express our undivided attachment to the British throne, and our earnest wish that your Excellency's health may be speedily re-established by means of the tour you have undertaken."

A Remarkable Traveller.—We were favoured yesterday with a visit from a gentleman whose ambition it is to be a universal traveller, and who has already performed a considerable portion of his self-imposed task. Mr. Christian Frederick Schaefer is a German by birth, his parents keeping an hotel at Carlshafen in Hesse Cassel. The late war has of course made a Prussian of him during his absence from home, and he seems to accept the naturalisation without any regret. When a boy of seven years of age he met with an accident in a carriage which injured his back. The result was a curved spine and a stunted growth. He has not a robust appearance, and complains of a delicate stomach, and of lungs too feeble to enable him to lecture or to bear the inhalation of smoke. A somewhat delicate dwarf would not seem to be the most suitable man for a traveller, but a determined purpose often overcomes physical weakness. He was possessed from childhood with an insatiable desire to see the world, and at the age of sixteen he set off. He is now thirty years old, and during the whole of this interval he has been travelling, most of his journeys being performed on foot. His first travels were directed to the principal countries of Europe, all of which he visited; thence turning to Asia Minor and Palestine, and North Africa. After that he went across the Atlantic, and traversed America from east to west. His passport book contains the autographs of many American notabilities, among which are those of President Johnson, Mr. Seward, Generals Grant and Sherman, and Brigham Young. From California he went across to China, and thence down to Singapore and Batavia, from which last place he has come to Sydney. After a due inspection of Australia he intends to go to India, and thence northwards to Tartary and Siberia, finishing up with a visit to the coasts of Africa, after which his idea is to return home and write a book of his adventures, and rest content with the consciousness of having done and seen enough for one man. He takes notes as he goes along, and leaves them from time to time in the hands of friends for safety. We hope he may get safely to the end of his projected journeyings, and that when his promised book appears the world may be the wiser for his multiplied observations of men and manners. It is a curious ambition to *see* as much of the world as possible, and to devote life to the work, but it is not an unworthy one, if the seeing is something more than empty curiosity, and if he can see for others as well as for himself. To move from place to place, says Emerson, is the function of a wheel, and not of a man. But if wheels had eyes, and could make notes and write books, they might show that going over the ground can be made a very profitable occupation.

Colonial Industry: A New Manufacture.—The article known as maizena has now come into very general use. Its name imports that it is fabricated from maize. There is scarcely any country where the raw material can be obtained under more favourable circumstances than in some of the Australian colonies. Considering how simple the process of manufacture, the market value of the article produced, and how readily the refuse can be utilised, it is not a matter of astonishment that maizena should challenge colonial enterprise. Yesterday, a sample of this useful article was shewn by Mr. Charles Tunks, of Pemberton Grange, Parramatta. This gentleman has bestowed considerable thought and attention upon the production in the colony of articles other than those which claim the largest share of the skill and labour of Australian landholders. In the manufacture of maizena he appears to have been very successful. Upon this point, however, his townsmen and the public will shortly have an opportunity of judging for themselves, by inspecting some 20 or 30 lbs. prepared for exhibition at the Parramatta Show, on the 24th of the present month. This substance is not ground maize, finely dressed. Its preparation resembles that of arrowroot, and the *modus operandi* is simple. The corn is gathered just before it begins to harden, reduced to a pulp and mixed with water. It is then strained through a coarse sieve. The liquor is placed on vessels from which the moisture departs by evaporation, leaving the maizena ready for packing. The specimen brought to this office differed slightly in colour from the English product, which sometimes has a bluish tinge, but it was quite as agreeable to the eye. Mr. Tunks seems confident that he will be able to compete with the English manufactured article, if not by selling at a lower rate, yet by producing a marketable commodity of better quality at the same price. He has already received testimonials of an encouraging nature, and before long the result of his labours in this direction may find local acceptance and perhaps a foreign market. The production of maizena is likely to be profitable, because not only is it extensively used to thicken soups and jellies, for custards, infants' food, and a variety of other purposes—but also because there is no waste. The corn is plucked at an early stage and the stalks therefore make excellent food for cattle; the substance, too, which remains after straining off the maizena may be readily turned into bacon. The sample to be produced at the coming show will be interesting—a local production, by a native of Parramatta, from corn grown by him, within the limits of the township. Mr. Tunks has for several years cultivated arrowroot, of which this season he expects to produce nearly half a ton. The specimens already produced seem quite equal to any other grown in the colony, and by many would not be distinguished from the foreign article which has hitherto been generally consumed. These are the small beginnings of what in the future will become great industries.

Burrangong Gold-field.—The *Burrangong Argus* of Saturday reports:—During this week the chief work of the miners has been a counterpart of that done since the rain set in, namely—washing. As there has been a plentiful supply of water to meet all requirements, the supplies of washdirt on the top are fast disappearing. At the main or first workings—and, in fact, at all the others—the returns have been similar as before given, and will, no doubt, continue to be so until the best of the ground is worked out. Some of the claims where the run of gold was narrow are already worked out—that is, the choice portions of them. No new discoveries have yet taken place, although prospecting is being vigorously carried on. Such, however, has been the rule on all gold-fields.

Surry Hills Literary Institute.—Yesterday evening a lecture, in connection with the Surry Hills Literary Institute, was delivered in the Schoolroom adjoining the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, by the Rev. J. G. Fraser, M.A., on the Life, Character, and Writings of Dean Swift. The lecture-room was filled on the occasion by a large and discriminating audience, all of whom seemed highly to appreciate the profoundly scholarlike and impartial analysis which was made by Mr. Fraser of every material branch of the subject of his lecture. The reverend gentleman began with an able and succinct *resumé* of the principal incidents of the gloomy life of the gifted Dean of St. Patrick's—from his birth in Dublin to his melancholy death, touching upon his unhappy failings and grievous personal faults with tenderness, but denying none of them. The lecturer also gracefully performed the more agreeable task of pointing out the good qualities by which Swift was likewise distinguished—merits which his ambition, and selfishness, and misanthropic bigotry might obscure, but could not altogether obliterate. He also described Swift's style in animated and eloquent language; dwelt upon the nature of his talents, upon the development of which (as a political writer and partisan) his morbid sensitiveness exercised so baleful an influence. It was shown, too, how Swift hated all speculative inquiry, and was yet, in some things, of a sceptical turn; how cordially he despised school philosophy, and was yet, in his heart, an unbeliever. In speaking of the relations of Swift with Sir William Temple, the lecturer stated his reasons for differing from the rather sensational historical word-painting on that subject by the great Thackeray—a writer who obviously disliked Swift for his desertion of the cause of the Whigs. The lecturer also traced the career of Swift from his position as a confidential secretary of Sir William Temple to the period when he went back to Ireland, and there took holy orders—the greatest mistake of his life. He also spoke of Swift's return to Moore Park, where he was again received as a secretary, and, in addition to that capacity, as a chaplain; and the lecturer then passed on to lay before his hearers an instructive account of the unhappy state of mind of this great and misguided genius, who in his "Private Thoughts on Religion" (supposing them to be authentic), was clearly proved to be a sceptic. And yet he was, strange to say, a great upholder of the Church; as sincere in that as he was in his inconsistent and bitter hatred of infidels and of Dissenters. The sad story of Stella likewise was touched upon; and the still more serious misconduct of Swift, in regard to the lady whom he designated in his works as Vanessa, was glanced at—the lecturer proceeding to dwell with much pleasant humour upon the eccentricities by which Swift distinguished himself when performing clerical duty (after a fashion) in Ireland, with the celebrated "Roger" for his assistant. The remainder of the lecture was principally devoted to a description of the works of this great, but most unhappy man; and very happily were these works described. At the change of ministry in the reign of Queen Anne when the Whigs were turned out, Swift went over to the Tories, and was eventually made Dean of St. Patrick's; but the coarse and bitter language of his "Tale of the Tub" (and probably many other equally substantial reasons) kept him from the coveted position of a bishop. At the disgrace of the Tories he returned to Ireland, and remained there—occasionally occupying himself as a pamphleteer as long as he had the full use of his brilliant intellect. The lecturer did not expatiate upon the sad closing scene of the life of the Dean, but drew from it a lesson which was stated in a few terse, feeling words. Mr. Fraser concluded by giving well-selected quotations from the words of Dean Swift, to illustrate his remarks on his style as a writer and as a wit, which were all well received. On the motion of the Rev. Thomas Johnson a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Fraser for his admirable and instructive lecture.

Lecture.—A lecture on "Literary Recreations" was delivered last evening, by Mr. William Cocks, in the Redfern Congregational Schoolroom, in connection with the Redfern Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society. Considering the very inclement state of the weather, the attendance may be said to have been very good; the Rev. W. Slatyer occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer to his audience. The lecturer commenced by making a few general remarks with reference to the importance of intellectual pursuits. He was an admirer, he said, of what Mr. Kingsley would call "Muscular Christianity," but he thought that in the present day there was too great a tendency to ignore the claims of the mind altogether, and that too much time was devoted to athletic sports and games, and too little to the acquisition of mental knowledge; and this had often a tendency to form loose habits, for when the exercises of the body were over, refreshments and stimulants were frequently taken to counteract the fatiguing exertions, and consequently when the time came for young men to return again to their daily duties, they were often in a worse condition to undertake them, than if they had spent their time in literary recreations. He earnestly recommended his hearers to procure and read the works of good authors, and to commit to memory any passages which might strike them as being full of truth and beauty, a practice which they would find would greatly assist them in their choice of words and forms of sentences, and would also furnish their minds with excellent thoughts. The lecturer then proceeded to give a number of recitations from some of the most popular English authors—Thomas Hood, Lord Macaulay, the Ingoldsby Legends, the Bon Gaultier ballads, and London *Punch*—his selections being well chosen, and chiefly of a humourous character. These recitations occupied by far the greater portion of the lecturer's time, but as he recites with great ability, in a natural and unaffected manner, he greatly delighted the audience, who greeted him with frequent and hearty bursts of applause. On concluding, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquiry respecting the death of a woman named Ann Hook, aged about thirty years, was held before the City Coroner, yesterday, at the Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets. Mrs. Martha M'Kinlay said she lived in Sussex-street; deceased went to lodge with her on last Sunday week, and since then deceased never left the house; deceased complained of a pain in her shoulder, which she attributed to a fall she received in the street whilst in a state of intoxication; deceased appeared to be suffering from the effects of drink, and took scarcely anything to eat; about half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning she was found lying dead on her bed, and Dr. M'Phee was sent for; deceased was a married woman, and received £2 per week as maintenance from her husband. The evidence of Mary Ann Eastwood also went to prove that for some months deceased had been an habitual drunkard. Dr. M'Phee stated that he was of opinion that the cause of death was disease of the heart. Verdict:—"Died from disease of the heart, accelerated by intemperance."

Fatal Accident at Newcastle.—An accident attended with fatal results occurred on the A. A. Company's line, near Newcastle, on Sunday last. It appears that a man named Storey, with his son, about six years of age, was riding along the railway contrary to regulations, when a waggon, containing some sixty people, and drawn by one horse, coming along the line from Borehole to Newcastle, caused Storey's horse to take fright, and threw the two riders off. The deceased fell across the rails and the waggon passed over his body, thereby causing death in about four hours after the accident. An inquest was held on the body on Monday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

His Excellency's Tour.—The *Albury Banner* of Saturday informs us "that on Friday afternoon a number of the townspeople proceeded along the Sydney road to meet the Governor and Mr. Bowie Wilson. At the boundary of the municipality his Excellency was met by a large concourse of the residents of the town and district, and receiving an ovation of loud cheers, was escorted to the Exchange Hotel. His Excellency, accompanied by the Minister for Lands and our member Mr. T. H. Mate, came on to the balcony and thanked those who had shown their loyalty in coming to meet him and welcoming him to Albury. He trusted that his visit would not be in vain, but there was one thing he regretted, and that was that Lady Young did not accompany him. Three cheers were then given for his Excellency and Lady Young. Steps had been taken by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Albury to invite his Excellency and company to a banquet, and on this being intimated to his Excellency, he expressed deep regret that his health precluded him from taking part in anything that would tend to excitement." The addresses from the municipal and other bodies were presented to his Excellency on Saturday, at the Exchange Hotel, at 11 o'clock. His Excellency spent the remainder of the day in viewing the various institutions of the town, and the vineyards. On Sunday morning his Excellency intended returning to Wagga Wagga, from there to the Yanko, and from that place via Conargo to Deniliquin.

A Municipal Difficulty in Victoria.—The *Argus*, in referring to the decision of the Maryborough Bench upon a recent case brought for recovery of rates, observes that it has left the local borough council in a very awkward position. The defendant was sued for an amount due on account of the general rate of the borough. The rate-book ordering the general rate was produced, and was found to contain as the first items under the head of Estimated Expenditure, "Overdraft, London Chartered Bank, £1264; interest, £60." On this a defence was raised by defendant's solicitor that the council could not recover the rate so made as it was an illegal one; first, because the money was borrowed in contravention of section 218 of the Municipal Corporation Act, which directs that money was to be borrowed only on the credit of a special rate; secondly, because the loan was improperly placed in the estimate, which should only include public works, salaries for officers, &c.; thirdly, since the 180th section directed that moneys, the proceeds of loans, were not to be included in the borough revenue; and, lastly, that the rate having been struck in defiance of the Act, could not be enforced. The Bench held the objections good, and dismissed the summons. This (says the local journal) virtually leaves the council without revenue for the current year, and also leaves the councillors personally responsible for the amount of the loan illegally incurred.

Free Selectors in Victoria.—On Friday last the delegates, representing free selectors under the Land Act in the districts of Ararat, Ballarat, Hamilton, the Loddon, and the Murray, had an interview with the Hon. the Minister of Lands, in order to advocate their claim to have the rent of their holdings in any amending law treated as part of the purchase-money of the fee-simple. They were accompanied by several members of Parliament. Memorials were presented from some of the districts, and a number of speeches were made in support of the object. Mr. Grant said the proposition was one which he could not for a moment entertain; but he promised, if it was the wish of the deputation, that he should do so, to lay the memorials before his colleagues for their consideration. The delegates afterwards met at the Albion Hotel, and determined to organise a Land Reform Association so that a monster petition may be prepared for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, asking the House to pass a short bill embodying the views of the deputation.—*Argus.*

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ANCHOLY SUICIDE AT MORPETH.—On Monday
ing we were shocked by hearing a rumour that Mr.
ibald Campbell, the Custom House landing waiter at
th, had been found dead in his bed. A little later and
port changed to the effect that the deceased gentle-
ad deprived himself of life on the previous evening;
n proceeding to Morpeth to ascertain the truth, it was
deep regret we found the latter rumour was indeed
ed on fact. The Coroner, Mr. J. Thomson, was in
ance early in the afternoon, and a jury was soon
lled for the purpose of ascertaining the true cir-
nces under which the fatal deed was committed.
jury at first proceeded to view the body,
presented a shocking spectacle. The deceased,
as dressed with the exception of his coat,
his back on the floor, literally in a pool
; from his position he must have been standing
looking-glass, which was placed on a chest of
, and beside which was a kerosene lamp, at the time
inflicted the fatal wound. The instrument used,
had been laid down on the other side of the looking-
was a razor, around which had been wound a neck-
ently to prevent it from closing. Having witnessed
scene, the jury and the coroner proceeded down-
o the room used by the deceased as his office, and
had been sealed up on the previous evening. Here
pers, &c., appeared to be all in good order; two
were found, one for a small amount, evidently in
ion with the Custom-house business; the other for
ing on account of salary. Among the leaves of
ing paper a document was found in the handwriting
deceased, and doubtless contained the last words he
, the incoherent nature of which gave incontestable
of the aberration of mind under which
writer had then laboured. Nothing else re-
able was discovered in this apartment,
, perhaps, a small-bore rifle, which appeared to be
, although not capped. The jury then adjourned to
kept by Mr. Taylor close by, where the inquiry was
nced by the examination of Miss Mary Emily Darby,
had been visiting in the family of the deceased for
weeks past, and who deposed that she had known the
for about ten years; he was a kind, quiet man,
gh sometimes excitable; for some time he had been
, and often complained of a pain in the head; on
y he went to Newcastle to see Mrs. Campbell, who is
g there under medical treatment; he also went to
t Dr. Bowker on his own account; he returned by
in in the evening, and partook of tea with the family
little after 6 o'clock; he said his wife was better, and
she was coming back on Saturday next if the doctor
permit; after tea he went to his office, where he re-
all the evening; while he was there, and so engaged,
witness took in one of the children to wish him good
; he came up to the drawing-room about half-
8 o'clock, and walked for a little while in the
y; he then came in, sat down to the table, and said
his head was very bad, and that he felt giddy; his
seemed strange, and his eyes looked quite wild; he
d up suddenly, and said he was better; he then lay
on the sofa; witness asked him if she should make
anything, and he asked for a cup of chocolate; she felt
rehead, which was burning hot, and she told him so,
he looked at her in a very strange manner, the wit-
then went to the kitchen to make the chocolate, for the
nts and the children had all gone to bed; while doing
e heard a curious noise proceeding from the house;
being repeated she looked out, and saw a light in Mr.
pbell's bedroom; she then heard a noise like something
g, and running upstairs to the bedroom door, which
open, looked in, and saw the deceased lying on the
with a great deal of blood all over his chest, just as
then lying; witness did not go into the room, but
ran off to Mr. Whytlaw's, and informed that
man of what she had seen; this was about 9 o'clock
evening. The next witness was Mr. John Whytlaw,
er of the Branch of the Commercial Bank at Morpeth,
ated that the last time he saw deceased alive was on
afternoon, when he called in for a few moments, on
from the train; he only stayed a few minutes, ex-
himself on account of his head, which he said was
; he appeared ill and exhausted; about 9 o'clock
arby came, and said something was the matter with
ampbell; witness at once went for Dr. Getty, and
to Mr. Campbell's residence; there they found the
as already described; witness locked the bedroom
and sealed up the office in conjunction with Dr. Getty.
tty deposed to having gone with the last witness, and
the body lying as already stated; he examined
y, which was quite dead, and found an extensive
in the neck, extending from the left ear completely
the neck; the carotid artery and the jugular vein
divided on the left side, as was also the larynx, just
the pomum Adami; from the extent of the wound,
importance of the parts injured, the witness believed
must have been almost instantaneous; the razor seen
witness lying on the drawers would have produced
wound, and his impression was that deceased must
inflicted it upon himself. Senior-constable John
also gave evidence to the effect that on being in-
of the occurrence by Mr. Whytlaw, he had placed a
in charge of the premises; he also deposed to
found in the presence of the coroner and the jury,
paper before alluded to. The coroner having
summed up, the jury proceeded to consider
verdict, which, after a short deliberation, they re-
as follows:—"We find that the deceased, Archibald
, committed suicide while labouring under a fit of
ry insanity." We need scarcely say that this un-
ent has cast a perfect gloom over the town of Mor-
of the places of business had their shutters up,
ppers had their flags half-mast high, and every
sincerest regret was expressed for the untimely end
much respected as Mr. Campbell has been, and
est sympathy for his unfortunate widow and family
children. From what we heard in Morpeth yes-
, it would appear that the deceased gentleman had
uffering for some time past from a disease of the
of such a nature as would be very likely to cause
tal derangement, and it is more than probable
was during an attack of this kind that the fatal deed
mitted.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury.*

AL ACCIDENT AT MORPETH.—An inquest was held
day last, at Morpeth, by the Coroner, Mr. J.
, on the body of James M'Elrone, aged 28 years,
of the Pitnacree Punt, who was drowned at
on Saturday last. It appears from the evidence
brother of the deceased, John M'Elrone, is lessee
punt at Morpeth, which had been for some time past,
quence of the floods, moored on the Durham side of
r. On Saturday last an attempt was made to get
into working order, and the deceased came over to
brother to do so. Deceased and a man named
Brennan got into the punt boat, and proceeded over
Durham side, where they attempted to raise the
by getting it into the boat, although
by John M'Elrone that that was a
ous way of doing it. They had got about
y across the river, which was in fresh, with a very
current running, when the boat suddenly dipped to
, filled with water, and went down. The de-
could not swim, but Patrick Brennan could, and he
up the deceased until his strength failed him, and in
to save himself he was obliged to let the other go.
some time Brennan was rescued by a boat, but
was never seen again until his body was discovered
day afternoon about half way between the ferry and
A. S. N. Company's Wharf. The jury brought in a
ct of "Accidentally drowned whilst assisting to put
working gear of the Morpeth punt in working order."
terday's *Maitland Mercury.*

OTHER RUSH.—Now that the Barrier Reef, as a dis-
d gold-field, has turned out a hoax, another stampede
small scale is directing its way to King's Plains, in
quence of a report having reached here that one or two
claims had been opened there. As we happen to know
thing about that cold region, and its "rich claims,"
ould advise those who intend proceeding thither to wait
more satisfactory accounts are ascertained. King's
s, as a gold-field, has this peculiarity that the gold,
ipally nuggets, is found in scattered patches,
very scattered at that. A "rich claim" in
locality consists of a nugget being got at monthly
als, the balance of the time being made up in hoping
hard work. These horrid intervals have resulted in
most abandonment of King's Plains, by the gold-
in numbers of instances; and as each fresh rush is
by the finding of one of those stray and deluding
ts, we have little faith in the present alleged dis-
y. Those who go to King's Plains, must go provided
at least a month's rations, even should they be lucky
to secure a claim on the "fancy ground;" keeping
the while, that a nugget procured in one claim is
rantee of even "tucker" being obtained from the
adjoining.—*Burrangong Argus.*

HUNTER RIVER AND BACKWATER.—The river
down but slowly. On Monday it was still eight feet
its ordinary level. The backwater recedes still more
ly, and yesterday had only fallen about three feet
ther. A large part of the hollow between the town
Regent-street was still under water. More than a
must elapse before the backwater will have drained off,
ing by past experience; in fact, more than a fortnight
all of it is gone.—*Maitland Mercury.*

OOT ROT IN SHEEP.—The Armidale *Express* observes,
deep regret, that, owing to the saturated state of the
for some time past, foot rot is spreading, especially
travelling sheep. Our Glen Innes correspondent,
letter this week, refers specially to the subject, and
many squatters have tried the experiment of one of
correspondents, viz., the application of blue vitriol.
ever, there seems to be something wanting in the
proportions not having been ascertained, and perhaps
may prevail on the gentleman who wrote you on the
and whose letter you published, to give further
ation on so valuable a remedy. Many travelling
have lately passed through the town, and the
ing and lame appearance of some of those affected
ggested the matter to us.

, ex Firefly, from California.—R. F. Stubbs and Co.
by auction, this day, the balance of T. and G. boards, ex
vessel: also, cedar logs. Note—3 o'clock, on Market
—ADV.

ongers, dealers, and others are reminded of a sale by
to be held, this day, by Messrs. Chandler and Co., on the
, No. 70, King-street, of the stock-in-trade of Mr.
who is giving up the business. For particulars see
ements.—ADV.

, Newton, and Lamb beg to direct attention to their
day, at their rooms, 239, George-street, of household
, engravings, glass, pot plants, &c. See advertisements.

Stubbs and Co. direct the attention of the trade to their
day, of groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.; also, spirits,
wines, at their rooms, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

damaged by sea water, earthenware, glassware,
—John G. Cohen requests attention to his sale, at the
ction Rooms, at 11, of damaged navy canvas, earthen-
, glassware, &c.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BRAIDWOOD.

TUESDAY.

THE Clarkes left for Sydney, via the Clyde, this morning; they both appeared unconcerned, more particularly the outlaw. They were strongly guarded and ironed. They will reach Sydney to-morrow.

BATHURST.

TUESDAY.

Cummings, the bushranger, was brought up at the Police Court to-day, and committed for trial at the next Circuit Court for attempted robbery under arms at Mrs. Webb's store, Mutton Falls.

GOULBURN.

TUESDAY.

RACES.—County Stakes—Barebones, 1; Crabby Down, 2. Trotting Race—Lucky Lass, 1; Sir Roger Tichbourne, 2. Hack Stakes—Gardiner, 1. Galloway Race—Blink Benny, 1.

TAMWORTH.

TUESDAY.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS ANNUAL RACES.—Maiden Plate—Lauristina, 1; Duchess, 2; Phantom, 3. Publicans' Purse—Cooramin, 1; Bell Brandon, 2; Mango, 3. Ladies' Purse—Lauristina, 1; Pitsford, 2; Cæsar, 3. There was a good attendance, and the weather was fine.

EMU CREEK.

TUESDAY.

The Escort left to-day, conveying from here 8085 oz. 10 dwt. 7 grs.; from Forbes, 643 oz. 15 dwts. 10 grs. This is a larger Escort than was expected, considering the scarcity of toms, but the claims are washing up in many instances far better than was expected. One claim yielded 371 oz. from 129 loads of stuff. The Escort from here will probably, for some months hence, average 5000 oz. There are no new discoveries of alluvial ground of any importance. On the Fourteen Mile Rush there are now about fifty men, who can only be considered as prospectors. The reefs still continue to yield large quantities of payable quartz, but there is yet no sign of machinery being erected. About 200 men have left for a reported rush at King's Plains. Private letters state that there are half-a-dozen claims getting payable gold. This, in the absence of any finds here of importance, has proved sufficient to attract our unemployed miners. The country around looks beautiful.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 6 P.M.

The Executive have postponed deciding on the case of the Chinaman, Hock Soon, who murdered Mr. Penberty, at Sandhurst; he is to be examined by medical men as to his sanity.

It is probable that Sir John Young will visit Melbourne, and a special train has been placed at his disposal from Echuca.

It is intended to present the jockey, Morrison, who rode Fishhook, for the Leger, with a gold watch and chain on his return from Sydney.

Lyster's opera season, at the Princess Theatre, opened last night with "Maritana."

There was a *fracas* in the Assembly to-day between Mr. M'Lellan and Mr. G. P. Smith.

The meeting of the National Bank was satisfactory.

Inquests were held on two cases of infanticide, and verdicts of wilful murder returned against persons unknown.

The Presbyterian Assembly is sitting.

The Johannes Lodewik, from Rotterdam, brings 18,002 cases geneva, and the Macassar, from Boston, 6417 cases kerosene. Breadstuffs are quiet; Port M'Donnell wheat is quoted at 5s. net; Warrnambool wheat, 4s. 6d.; nothing doing in flour; sound maize, 3s. 11d.; damaged, 3s. 8d.; candles are quoted at 1s. private, 1s. 0½d. faulty at auction; there is a good demand for teas, and medium congous are quoted at 1s. 8d.; a parcel of Otard's brandy has been sold at 5s. 6d. in bond.

ARRIVED.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY, 6 P.M.

Mr. Boucaut, late Attorney-General, has declined being made a Q.C.

A meeting of the Northern Territory Proprietors is advertised to consider what steps are to be taken for the recovery of money expended.

Mr. Rayner, a tragedian, made a successful *debut* at the Victoria Theatre, last night.

The usual Birthday Ball will this year take place in the Town Hall.

The corn market continues quiet; wheat is quoted at 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4d.; flour is unaltered; a sale of woolpacks took place at 4s.

ARRIVED.—Hebe, and Prince Maurice, from the Baltic.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Colour Sergeant James Thomas Tegg has been appointed Ensign in the West Maitland Corps, Volunteer Rifles.

ACCEPTED TENDERS.—The undermentioned tenders have been accepted by the Government:—Mr. Thomas Gallen—for flagging the footpaths in front of various public buildings; Messrs. Head and Mountford—for additions to upper lodge, Sydney Domain; Mr. George M. Michael—for 12 level crossing gate lodges, Great Western Railway; Mr. George Murray—for 5 level crossing gate lodges, Great Southern Railway; Mr. Greavenor Francis—for working the steam cranes at Newcastle; Messrs. Wynne and Hokings—shingling Hyde Park Asylum; Messrs. Lenehan and Co.—furniture for Telegraph Office.

MURRURUNDI.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

IT has rained here for thirteen days, but to-day there appears a chance of fine weather, which is much needed so that the grain may be got into the ground. Business is very dull, every person complaining of the hard times and great scarcity of money, indeed there appears no chance of things being any better.

A very great number of fruit trees of various kinds are now in blossom for the second time—apples, peach, and plum. Salad vegetables are growing most luxuriantly, something very rare in this locality, for there are but very few vegetables, pumpkins excepted, that do well up here. At Tarranidi, a station near here, which has been for months as bare of herbage as Sydney streets, there are at the present time acres and acres of carrots fourteen inches high. The feed on the plains just now is exceedingly fine, and the beef will in a few weeks be fat enough.

It has been reported in quarters where it is likely to be known, that the inhabitants of this town are likely to receive a favourable reply to their memorial, presented to the Governor, begging that the new road from here to Muswellbrook, may be commenced at both ends of the line simultaneously, and that it will commence now; the money has been voted by the Assembly now five years past.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.
BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Buggies, Cabriolets, Sociables, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Racehorses; at a quarter past 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep; at the Annandale Yards, at 3 o'clock, Horses; at 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Waggons.
W. PULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Wedders.
G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.
CHANDLER AND CO.—At 70, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of Ironmongery, Holloware, Tinware, Cutlery, &c.
FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Insurance and Gold Mining Shares, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Teas.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Californian Flour, Tobacco, Cigars, Wines, Spirits, Ale and Porter, Fireproof Safe; at the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Cedar Logs, Pitch, Pine, T. and G. Boards.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Ironmongery, Glassware, Stationery, Grocery.
W. C. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Salvage Goods, from the late fire at Mr. J. Rande's.
R. G. VALLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing, Blankets, Caps.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Gloves, Winceys, Shirtings; at 11 o'clock, Winter Drapery, Clothing.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Flowering and Ornamental Plants, large Marquee.
J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Canvas, Earthenware, China, Glassware.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing.
LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Poultry, Eggs.

THE FLOODS IN THE NORTH.

STROUD.

THE correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* gives the following particulars of the flood at Stroud, dated May 2:—

A fortnight had only elapsed when this district was again visited with another flood, attended with destruction to the maize crop, &c. It commenced raining on Easter Monday (22nd April), and continued up to Wednesday, the 1st instant, with but slight cessation during that period. The different creeks and the Karuah River soon began to rise, and by Thursday morning were bank and bank high, remaining almost stationary up to Sunday, 28th ultimo, when, from the heavy downpour and high wind which prevailed all day, the water broke over the banks, inundating the low lands and the maize crops. The water in the creeks was quite as high as it was during the former flood but in the Karuah River the water was one or two feet lower; and we fear that the maize which escaped inundation, has sustained equally as great damage from the long-continued showery weather. We have been informed that growth has taken place, and that green shoots two or three inches long may be seen in some places issuing from the cobs as they hang on the stalk. The farmers here will greatly suffer from the recent floods; many of them having lost all the wheat crop, put as much of the same ground under maize, and now that is almost all destroyed, which will we fear prove ruinous to many.

We are completely hemmed in here from the want of a punt or bridge across the Karuah River and Mill Creek. These wants deprive us of all postal communication and intercourse with other parts of the country. The last mail received here bears date 23rd April, now nine days, and we shall not be able to get any before Saturday, the 4th, or Sunday, the 5th instant, at the earliest.

The Mammy Johnson's Creek Bridge has stood the test of the late floods well, but the water on both occasions being some eight or ten feet over the bridge, it is of little service to the public during flood time, which time it is most required. The bridge now that it is finished will be very little used by the public, while the present road and crossing are practicable. The approaches to the bridge are in a very bad state, and we are informed that on the opposite side of the creek from here—to make anything of a passable road to it—it will cost more than was paid for the erection of the bridge itself. The distance from the present roadway to the bridge is about one mile and a half, and in this space there are two large swamps and gullies, the horses sinking up to their knees in the mire and water, as horsemen make their way across. A metalled road will have to be made through these swamps, and bridges put over the gullies, before the public will make a thoroughfare of the bridge. When the present site of the bridge was surveyed, several gentlemen of long-standing experience, and interested in the welfare of the district, proceeded out, and examined the spot—also traversed the creek up and down—and found, in their opinion, that a much better spot could be selected than the one surveyed—being much higher banks, and a better approach on both sides, and apprised the Government of the same, but to no effect. During the previous flood a party were camped about a mile from the creek and every day watched the rise and fall of the water. They informed us that about the spot where the gentlemen had pointed out as the proper place for the bridge, the water did not emerge beyond the banks, when, at the same time, the bridge in its present place, was under nearly ten feet of water. This is a convincing proof in itself that the opinion of persons living in a neighbourhood, able and willing to judge and further the interests of the colony at large, should at all times be obtained and taken into consideration, before any action is taken by the Government in matters where the public are to be pleased.

The weather at present is gloomy and threatening.

WOLLOMBI.

The Singleton Correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* states that an old man named Meredith, who for a considerable time has been conducting a school on Mr. Taylor's farm, near the Yellow Rock, and some three miles above the village of Broke, is supposed to have been drowned during the recent flood in the Wollombi Brook. It appears that the old man was residing in a hut close to the bank of the creek, and when last Tuesday evening the waters began to rise very rapidly, the contents of the hut were removed to a higher spot in order to be out of reach of the flood. Meredith, however, insisted upon sleeping in the hut that night, and his bed was therefore left in it. On the following morning the old man could not be found, but his hat and a pair of boots were discovered near the creek. These were the only articles of clothing belonging to Meredith that could be found in the vicinity; but although a diligent search has been made for him, both by the police and the parties residing in the neighbourhood, who have since dragged the creek for a considerable distance below where the supposed accident took place, no further traces of the missing man have been discovered. Meredith was in the habit of bathing every morning, but it is hardly probable that he would have attempted to do so in the flooded creek on Wednesday last, although the finding of his hat and boots near the water might lead to the supposition that he might have divested himself of those articles of clothing for the purpose of bathing, when by some means he slipped into the creek, and being taken by surprise was swiftly carried off by the tremendous current caused by the flooded stream. It is not unlikely that the unfortunate man may have been carried a considerable distance below the spot where he is supposed to have fallen into the water as the flood was near its height at the time, and would therefore have swept him clean over any snags or other obstacles in the creek. The recent flood in the Wollombi ... at Warkworth, was ... within a few miles from the debouchure of the creek into the river. The current is stated to have reached almost to the highest portion of the still standing framework of the old high-level bridge, and some twelve feet perpendicular over the present one. The current was still running over the bridge on Friday last, although it had then subsided considerably. Several persons had a narrow escape of being drowned in their foolish attempts to cross the bridge when a tremendous torrent was rushing over it on Thursday. We have not learned that any damage was occasioned by this flood on the Lower Wollombi. As the flood waters receded very quickly, we should think the damage caused to the crops of the settlers could have been but slight, except in those cases where the cultivated lands were exposed to the greatest fury of the current, when perhaps some of the potatoes, onions, pumpkins, &c., were washed out of the land and destroyed. The fields of barley and lucerne which grew so luxuriantly along the banks of the Lower Wollombi cannot have suffered much, as the flood water did not cover them very long, neither could the late maize have been injured by it from the same reason, and the greater portion of the early maize had been pulled there for some weeks.

WALGETT.

The *Mercury's* Walgett correspondent writes:—The weather since the rain has been all that could be desired—warm, genial, and most favourable to the young grass. The country is now looking tolerable, but by no means out of the way; still it has improved finely. Herbage is abundant, but the grass is only growing in particular localities. The Marrah Creek looks well, grass is there in abundance, and also upon the Wammerawa and Lower Castlereagh; but there is little else but herbage to be seen upon the Lower Barwin frontage, although upwards to Mungendie the country is described as luxuriant. The back creeks—such as the Bokira, Bree, and Culgoa—have had all arrears in grass and water fully paid, and seem to have received a most bountiful supply of both. All the rivers and creeks around this place are swollen bank high; and we learn that it had not commenced to fall at Mungendie (one hundred miles up the Barwin from this place) three days back—a guarantee that there is yet a large quantity of water to come down. The Mechi, Gill Gill, and Boomi creeks being all full, and the Moonie also having run, it will be some weeks before teams will be able to travel in this neighbourhood; however, the main drain for this water being the Barwin, it will soon be carried to our anxiously-anticipating friends in the lower regions, who are eagerly awaiting it; and from the height of the water here at present, and the quantity behind, besides the waters which are disembogued between here and Bourke into its channel, we can venture to predict that it will flow through to Wentworth, at which place the Darling or Barwin junctions with the Murray. This will be a chance for our lower friends to get off their surplus wool; but they will have to steam up upon the first fresh, and they will then have the main water to carry them back.

THE CLARENCE RIVER.

(*From the Clarence and Richmond Examiner, April* 30.)

NEARLY all the rivers of the colony have had their greater or lesser floods within the last two months, and if the Clarence has hitherto been quiet, it was because the rains have hardly spread so far north, and because it is a stream capable of carrying off more water than any other in the colony. There was a strong "fresh" in the river, however, the first week in April, and light rains prevailed more or less afterwards up to the 24th, when seven inches and a half fell in twenty-four hours—of which over six inches fell in twelve hours. Even this, however, produced no great rise in the river, but it saturated the earth, filled up all the creeks and swamps, and prepared the way for future damage. The 25th was comparatively fine, but the next day another inch fell; and on the 27th (Saturday), over three inches more, followed up that night and the early part of Sunday morning, by continuous rain, accompanied by strong wind from the east, doing a great deal of damage in blowing down maize, bananas, and other trees. On Sunday morning, rain still falling heavily, and the river being already considerably above its level and rising fast, the gravest fears were entertained. The rainfall on Sunday amounted to no less than two inches and a half, the whole neighbourhood of Grafton being laid under surface-water. At the same time a strong wind blowing from the eastward helped very much to retard the progress of the descending current, while, to make matters worse, the fall in the barometer, which was both quick and considerable, did not tend to reassure those who were watching the course of events.

When, however, Sunday's rain ceased about 1 o'clock, those amongst us possessing flood wisdom gave it as their opinion, from the slow rate at which the water rose, that the rain had not fallen so heavily up the country as in the vicinity of Grafton. At that time the water was about seven or eight feet above its usual level at high tide, rising sluggishly, and presenting few appearances to prognosticate a great flood.

Several head of horned cattle were seen to be taken down by the current—amongst them one pair of bullocks, yoked together. It was surmised that the bodies of many of these cattle came from the Urara and other tributaries, which were known to be heavily flooded. The velocity of the stream was not what we have seen it on other occasions, thus leaving the impression that no great weight of water was pressing down from the higher country, while at the same time the quantity of drift wood coming down was far less than ordinary on such occasions. Notwithstanding this, however, it was evident that serious consequences would follow a continuance of such weather as that of Saturday night.

Slowly, but steadily, the rise continued all through Sunday night, the rate rather increasing than diminishing, and at sunset was found to have risen about two feet during the afternoon, and by 9 o'clock it was further increased in height by fully two feet more, with evident signs of continued rain, more timber afloat, and an increased quantity of drift wood, interspersed with numerous pumpkins, cornstalks, and other proofs of labour destroyed, being carried down, together with the bodies of unfortunate cattle, horses, and pigs. Sunday closed, therefore, with no small anxiety on the part of many of our townsfolk, the rain having recommenced with darkness, and continuing, more or less, all night.

This anxiety was but too well founded, for at daylight yesterday (Monday), the 29th, the river was not less than nineteen to twenty feet above its ordinary level, having risen during the night at the rate of fully twenty inches per hour. Shortly after daybreak, the water made a breach over the south bank of the river, rushing with immense velocity; numerous boats being brought into requisition in removing the residents from the lower parts. At about the same time the water began to flow into the town, from the direction of Ulster Lodge, filling up the gullies and the low-lying lands, the river still continuing to rise, and the weather without any prospect of clearing, the greatest anxiety began to be expressed by those acquainted with the district, and the damage that must certainly follow the continuance of the rain. About noon it was found that the river was about two feet four inches below the level of the great flood of 1863, at about the same time the water began to make its appearance in Prince-street from Pound-street. The residents in that and other parts of the town had from an early hour of the morning been making preparations for the advent of the unwelcome visitor, by packing up their goods to such a height as to be beyond known flood marks. As usual, when the back water began to come in, the river did not rise so rapidly; indeed, during the afternoon there was but little alteration in the general level.

About 6 o'clock the water in Prince-street was about level with the kerb in front of the Bee Hive, and still rising; from thence down Pound-street to Duke-street, and thence towards Dobie-street, was one sheet of water, the fences in many places being completely covered. Previous to this time, a great many persons had been compelled to leave their houses, finding refuge in the higher parts of the town—while many others were prepared for an unpleasant and anxious night, as the rain was still coming down heavily, without any prospect of the river falling. The greatest anxiety was consequently felt as to what would be the state of the town and district in the morning.

Monday night, 11 p.m.—When we went to press it was still raining, but the weather appeared to be clearing up, and the waters were at a standstill.

This unfortunate occurrence has come at a time when least expected, and when the damage done must be irrecoverable; the maize being for the most part ripe, the farmers as a body will, we fear, have suffered to an extent beyond anything hitherto experienced.

Owing to the impossibility of obtaining information from the outlying portions of the district, we are not in a position to say what may be the state of our numerous struggling farmers, or what amount of damage has been sustained by them, we feel sure, however, that damage to a most serious extent has been met with, the particulars of which must inevitably be of such a nature as to bring regret to the hearts of all those connected with our district, and who desire to see its best interests flourish.

Intelligence reached town late on Friday evening, April 26th, that a man named Henry Burbage, late of Parramatta, had been drowned in Dundoo Creek, about thirty-five miles from Grafton, on Thursday last. It appeared that the deceased, with his brother-in-law, William Bellamy, and others, were employed cutting cedar, and some of it having got adrift, was being carried away with the flood, when deceased attempted to swim across a large sheet of water, about six feet deep, in order to reach the creek, but he had not gone far before he was observed suddenly to sink. One man in attempting to render Burbage some assistance, also had a narrow escape of losing his life. The body of Burbage was recovered on Friday morning, and William Craig, at the imminent risk of being drowned, brought the sad intelligence to Grafton the same evening. Mr. Alfred Lardner, J.P., coroner, accompanied by the police, started on Saturday morning to inquire into the matter, but on arriving at South Grafton, were informed that it would be impossible to reach the place, in consequence of the floods—the Urara river and all the creeks being reported bank high. The deceased, who was about thirty-nine years of age, has left a wife and one child.

The following later particulars are furnished by a correspondent:—

MAY 1.

About thirty feet of the centre of C. and N. R. S. N. Company's Wharf carried away. A lad, named John Lee, nine years of age, drowned whilst crossing a creek on two logs. The destruction is not so great as in former floods—more damage done to the maize through the strong wind than by flood water. The weather now fine, and river down to its usual level. The Grafton punt is said to be quite useless.

APPROPRIATION OF MONEY RECOVERED FROM MINTING.

(*From the Armidale Express.*)

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by notice, was held at Mr. Law's on Monday evening, 29th April, to consider the advisability of petitioning Parliament that the money recovered from minting be appropriated for the benefit of the various gold-fields.

Mr. Roman was unanimously called to the chair, and, explaining the purpose of the meeting, called on Mr. Charles ..., who moved the first resolution—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the value of the gold recovered from the original loss in smelting at the Sydney Mint, amounting to near £18,000 sterling, is the property of the gold miners, they having paid every legal and authorised charge for assaying," &c.

Seconded by Mr. White, and carried.

Mr. Leece said that a great cause of the depressed state of the gold-fields was owing to an inefficient supply of water. This could be in a great measure modified if larger reservoirs were built on some of the gold-fields, for it was patent to all that when rain did fall to any extent the existing dams were soon filled, and much water ran to waste. On some gold-fields it was possible to bring in living streams, and thus have a permanent supply, but these works, if entered into extensively, were beyond individual enterprise, and when they saw the bonuses and encouragement held out to other branches of industry, it appeared quite legitimate to ask that money which, in reality, was the property of the mining community, be applied to such purposes, or otherwise laid out to the benefit of the gold mining community. He moved,—"That this meeting is of opinion that the value of the gold recovered should be applied upon the various gold-fields of the colony, in proportionate amounts, for making water reservoirs and otherwise facilitating water supply, or other good and useful purposes calculated to render the gold-fields more prosperous than they at present are."

Mr. Cleghorn, in seconding the resolution, said that he was inclined to go further than the resolution, and would rather see a petition drawn out praying for a grant of money for the purpose of water supply, and insert the present sum asked for as one of the clauses, although it was probable that as usual with gold-fields petitions, it would be quietly put on one side, or pleasantly explained away by the Treasurer, the hon. members in the meantime betaking themselves to the refreshment room, as invariably was the case when anything relating to the gold-fields was brought forward. At the Postal Conference lately held in Melbourne, allusion was made to the gold mining interest as one of importance, but they might have said our gold fields, in spite of restrictive and retrogressive enactments, still yielded quantities of gold, and did we copy the enlightened policy of Victoria they could be made much more productive. As an instance of the manner in which the mining community were treated, he might mention the repeated resolutions of the House that the gold duty should be repealed, but because the Treasurer was a little embarrassed and wanted money it could not be carried into effect. The secret of this neglect was a want of political power, and, in common with others, he believed that the best thing for the miners would be to do away with their special representatives, and let them alone vote, as others did, on the residential clause. By so doing they could thus interest many more members by any movement tending to their prosperity. At present the gold-fields were voted a bore, and their members had to stand alone, defeated. Mr. Cleghorn spoke for some time on various abuses connected with the gold-fields, and suggested that they should be embodied in a petition to Parliament.

The meeting, whilst fully endorsing all that had been said, considered that it was better to send the present petition for the specific object named, and draw out another of more general application. This was agreed to, and the resolution carried.

Mr Mulholland, whilst fully endorsing all that had been said, thought it would be a good plan to keep sending a petition every week, so that the Legislature would, like the "unjust Judge," listen to us for our importunity. He moved—"That a petition be presented to the Legislative Assembly upon its meeting, embodying the foregoing resolutions."

Seconded by Mr. Hanson, and carried.

Mr. M'Leod moved—"That the following petition be adopted:—

"To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the colony of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

"Humbly sheweth—

"That your petitioners are gold miners and persons interested in gold mining pursuits resident upon the Rocky River gold-fields, in public meeting assembled, for the purpose of praying the consideration of your honorable House to the following premises:—

"That the great depression of the gold mining interest, more especially upon the older gold-fields, is due and owing to an insufficient and defective supply of water for gold washing purposes.

"That your petitioners have been informed that a large amount of gold—to wit, 4548 ounces—of the approximate value of £18,000 sterling, which had been originally lost in the smelting and refining process at the Branch of the Royal Mint, Sydney, has been again recovered, and the value of the same placed to the credit of the general revenue of the colony.

"And sheweth—That your petitioners humbly urge upon the notice of your honorable House that the value of this amount of gold is really the property of the gold miners and producers who have forwarded gold for assay and paid all legal and authorised Mint charges.

"Now, your petitioners further pray—That your honorable House will be pleased to direct that the value so recovered as aforesaid may be appropriated in a proportionate rate to the various gold-fields of this colony, to be expended in the construction of water reservoirs and supply, or any other good useful purpose in rendering productive and increasing the facilities for the profitable working of the auriferous deposits of this colony.

"And that your honorable House will be pleased to take the above premises into your favourable consideration, and grant the required relief.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray," &c., &c.

Mr. M'Leod laid stress on the clause in the petition respecting good and useful works as being very appropriate.

Mr. A. P. Smith seconded the adoption of the petition, which was carried *nem. dis.*

It was unanimously resolved that the chairman be requested to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting, and forward it to the Northern Gold-fields member for presentation at the meeting of Parliament.

It was also resolved,—"That a meeting be held on this day fortnight, to petition the Parliament for a grant of money for water supply, and to further request that the Parliament of New South Wales redeem its oft-repeated pledge to totally repeal the gold duty, and reconsider the present Gold-fields Act and Regulations, with a view to the total revision thereof."

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Why do the caterers to our comforts and amusements at races, always seem to look upon the public as an amalgamation of units, to be highly charged for their exceeding boldness in visiting a course?

I attended the two meetings that have just come off—"Homebush" and "Randwick"—at the gate of the former a peculiar arithmetic was practised upon me, which, however, I do not propose further to discuss, since it was after all a trifle, and if *bested* me, it was done "with effusion," as the polite French have it. But at Randwick I was subjected to attempted extortion and insolence, that I only failed to rectify with my horse-whip because, as all my friends know, I chance to be a very peace-loving man.

A gentleman of the most ancient profession of faith that we know, possessed the privilege of entertaining visitors' horses in the long shed erected for the purpose. After some chaffering he received my horse within his hospitable roof in consideration of prompt payment of half-a-crown, with the explicit understanding that the animal was to receive no aliment, in the latter event four shillings was the minimum. I do not say one word against this, my complaint, in the interests of good order and comfort, is to come.

On going back early in the afternoon for my horse the principal was *non est*, but two persons came to my nag's head and opened on me with volubility as to their own exceeding merits, and the hard fact of their having no part or portion in their employer's bag: thinking I had paid sufficiently, and having, sooth to say, only sixpence and a much more valuable coin left from my numerous disbursements in pursuit of pleasure, I humbly tendered the former piece to the nearest elocutionist. "Wot's this atween my mate and me," says he; "you're no gentleman; here, take it back, you might want it." I politely proposed doing so, but my friend then thought better of his rash offer, and I departed, after giving them a bit of my mind.

It would have been small trouble to me to have corrected the pair of them, and they knew it; but I am now supposing the case of a nervous gentleman looking with natural detestation on a row and its results; and this is why I ask the question that commences my letter. The lessee or some respectable person should have been present in his interest, to check the insolence of these persons, and I commend this to his notice, since, if such behaviour is not strictly discountenanced on the race days coming, quiet customers reclaiming their horses had better, as a safe preliminary, crave the protection of a policeman.

Your obedient servant,
THE MAN WITH ONE HORSE.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	236	13	2
Gin	133	18	6
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	5	12	10
Whisky	118	13	6
Rum	520	0	0
Perfumed spirits	9	6	11
Wine	147	6	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	2	14	0
——— (in bottle)	11	10	0
Tobacco and snuff	286	8	0
——— unmanufactured	72	11	0
Cigars	93	18	9
Tea	227	14	0
Coffee and chicory	69	0	6
Sugar, refined	17	7	4
——— unrefined	125	0	8
Dried fruits	150	13	0
Rice	10	0	0
Opium	68	0	0
Pilotage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dues	79	14	8
Ad valorem	46	3	0
Package ch...			
Total	£2307	19	2

The Yestroom, from Batavia, brings 500 tons of sugar.

The heavy losses sustained for some time past by all the fire insurance companies doing business in this city, and the fact that fire business is done here at lower rates than are charged in the neighbouring colonies, has forced upon the various offices in Sydney the necessity of an alteration in their scale of charges; and we understand that all have decided upon raising their rates to such an extent as past experience shows will enable them to protect the interests of their shareholders, without being oppressive to insurers.

The following general abstract, showing the average amount of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of New South Wales, within the colony of New South Wales, taken from the several weekly statements, during the quarter from the 1st January to 31st March, 1867, is published in to-day's *Gazette*:—

Liabilities: Notes in circulation, £210,965 8s. 4d.; bills in circulation, not bearing interest, £6459 1s. 6d.; balances due to other banks, £37,021 12s. 1d.; deposits not bearing interest, £809,447 9s., bearing interest, £1,042,247 3s. 4d.: total amount of liabilities, £2,106,140 14s. 3d. Assets: Coined gold and silver, and other coined metals, £523,625 6s. 1d.; gold and silver in bullion or bars, £37,356 17s. 7d.; landed property, £49,549 13s. 6d.; notes and bills of other banks, £8446 5s.; balances due from other banks, and from the branches of this bank, £1,450,738 9s. 9d.; amount of all debts due to the bank, including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, excepting notes, bills, and balances due to the said bank from other banks, £1,439,159 18s. 4d.: total amount of assets, £3,508,876 10s. 3d. Amount of the capital stock paid up to this date, £1,000,000; rate of the last dividend declared to the shareholders, 15 per cent. per annum and bonus of 3 per cent. per annum; amount of the last dividend declared—dividend £75,000, bonus £15,000—£90,000; amount of the reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend, £333,333 6s. 8d.

The hull of the ship Golden South was sold at auction to-day, by Mr. Bowden, for £500; Captain Shoobert, purchaser.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen will offer at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday), the cargo of teas, ex Trinculo, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c.,

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. advertise for sale at their Rooms, a large shipment of oilmen's stores and provisions, wines, spirits, and beer.

By the Barwon (s.) we have news from Melbourne to the 4th instant. The *Argus* of that date gives the following statement of the import market:—

In the import markets a satisfactory amount of business continues to be done, though sales in most cases are not large. Flour, in trade parcels, is disposed of at £11 10s to £12 for Victorian, and quotations of best brands of Adelaide are retained at £12 10s to £12 15s in bond. Good samples of Victorian wheat are coming forward at 4s 9d to 5s. In feeding grains there is nothing to report. An active demand is maintained for teas of medium to good and fine medium congous. We hear of seven lines comprising 9000 packages of the Princess of Wales's cargo having been quitted at prices ranging from 1s 6d to 1s 11d. A chop of the Greyhound's cargo has likewise been placed at 1s 8½d. Woolpacks meet with attention; a parcel of fifty bales changed hands, in a line, at 4s. Cornsacks have been wanted to a moderate extent, at up to 13s for Dundees. Sales in bond, for export, are also stated to have been effected. There have been inquiries for malt, and small parcels have been quitted at 10s 3d to 10s 9d, according to quality. Sales of currants are made at 4¾d, at which prices are firm, offers at less money for quantities having been refused. We learn of an invoice of thirty tons of best Scotch corrugated iron, 26 gauge, having been placed at £27. At auction, English corrugated iron, 26 and 28 gauges, was disposed of at £28 15s to £31. A parcel of twenty-five tons of boiler-plates, a heavy number, changed hands at £12. Tin plates have been sold at 43s. Sheepwash tobacco is getting into much favour; sales of plug are mentioned at 5¼d to 5½d, and many holders ask 6d. Spot parcels of Comene's kerosene oil meet with a free sale, in lots of 100 to 150 cases in a line, at 2s 9d. Sales of good white crystal sugar come under our notice at £41. A good business is done in liquids. Marrian's bulk ale has been disposed of £8 17s 6d. A shipment of fifty hogsheads of Bass's No. 3 ale has realised close on £9. Shipments of Jeffrey's and Bass's triangle ale, about 300 casks, have been taken up for export at ..., in bond. Hennessy's case brandy still meets with purchasers at 26s.

At a meeting of Mr. W. M. Harrison's creditors, held on Thursday, it was resolved to wind up the estate in the Insolvent Court. The liabilities do not exceed £3,000, and the deficiency is estimated at £1800.

We have Adelaide papers to the 29th ultimo. The *Register* has the following remarks on the breadstuffs market:—

The amount of business transacted during the past month bears no proportion to what was done during the preceding three months. Wheat has not come to hand at all freely for many weeks, and our shipments comprise principally what had been previously purchased. The price has consequently improved, and the few English orders which remain on hand have not been executed, owing to the market price being slightly above the limits. There have been but few orders received either for wheat or flour from the neighbouring colonies, and trade is at the present moment as dull as it well can be.

The following vessels have sailed for England during the month, viz.:—For London—The Earl of Southesk, with 3475 bags of wheat; the Crest of the Wave, with 4313 quarters of wheat; the Zillah, with 3602 bags of wheat and 800 bags of flour; the Edinburgh, with 4491 bags of wheat and 200 bags of flour; and the Ardbeg, with 5770 quarters of wheat—the last-named vessel has since put back. For Liverpool—The Sirene, with 2107 quarters of wheat; the Anglia, with 3038 quarters of wheat and one ton of flour; the James Longton, with 3693 bags of wheat; and the Affghan, with 6911 bags of wheat. For Cork—The Esmok, with 9951 bags of wheat.

Besides these, the Inverugie has sailed for Natal with 1500 bags of flour and 1108 bags of wheat; and the Edith Smith for East London, with 1386 bags of flour, 800 bags of meal, and 391 bags of wheat.

The only vessels loading breadstuffs for England are the Coorong, 369 tons, and the Aggie M., 728 tons, but the latter vessel only takes a portion of a cargo.

The amount of business transacted during the past month bears no proportion to what was done during the preceding three months. Wheat has not come to hand at all freely for many weeks, and our shipments comprise principally what had been previously purchased. The price has consequently improved, and the few English orders which remain on hand have not been executed, owing to the market price being slightly above the limits. There have been but few orders received either for wheat or flour from the neighbouring colonies, and trade is at the present moment as dull as it well can be. We have experienced early and copious rains throughout the settled districts, of which the farmers have taken advantage to break up their land, and they are, generally speaking, far too busy to bring any quantity of wheat to market. The following vessels have sailed for England during the month, viz.:—For London: The Earl of Southesk, with 3475 bags of wheat; the Crest of the Wave, with 4313 quarters of wheat; the Zillah, with 3602 bags of wheat and 800 bags of flour; the Edinburgh, with 4491 bags of wheat and 200 bags of flour; and the Ardbeg, with 5770 quarters of wheat. The latter vessel has since put back. For Liverpool: The Sirene, with 2107 quarters of wheat; the Anglia, with 3038 quarters of wheat and one ton of flour; the James Longton, with 3693 bags of wheat; and the Affghan, with 6911 bags of wheat. For Cork: The Esmok, with 9951 bags of wheat. Besides these, the Inverugie has sailed for Natal, with 1500 bags of flour and 1108 bags of wheat; and the Edith Smith, for East London, with 1386 bags of flour, 800 bags of meal, and 391 bags of wheat. The only vessels loading breadstuffs for England are the Coorong, 369 tons, and the Aggie M., 728 tons, but the latter vessel only takes a portion of a cargo. Wheat has come forward very slowly, and the price is 2d to 3d per bushel higher in consequence. There are purchasers for all that offers, and as farmers are now busily employed, it is not improbable that during the next month or two a further advance will be established. The present value is about 4s 2½d to 4s 3d per bushel. Flour has also improved in value, although the export demand has been very limited; at the same time, the millers are not pressing sales, and are not disposed to part with it except at remunerative rates. The latest sales were made at £10 5s to £10 10s per ton in this market, and £11 10s per ton by telegraph in the other colonies. The value at present is about £10 to £11 10s per ton for all brands.

Our Tasmanian files are to the 1st instant. The *Hobart Town Mercury's* market report, dated 30th ultimo, is as follows:—

"The week has opened with signs of improvement in the produce market, and the promise of more active business. In breadstuffs especially there is increased activity, but there is a disposition on the part of factors to hold rather than to sell at present rates. A considerable quantity of grain has come in during the past day or two, but has chiefly gone into store. Sales were made yesterday at 4s 7d per bushel, and we heard of 4s 8d per bushel having been asked for a parcel, but cannot say whether any sale was effected. We believe from 4s 6d to 4s 7d per bushel (firm) to be a fair representation of ruling quotation. Following the rise in wheat, the millers have also raised the price of flour, and sales were made to-day at £11 per ton; we quote at from £10 10s to £11 per ton. In general mill produce we have no change to note. Oats are not in great demand, and the price quoted is still from 2s 6d to 3s per bushel. In English barley we have to report a slight advance, and sales have been effected at 6s 6d per bushel; we quote from 6s to 6s 6d. The market is well stocked with hay, but the demand is chiefly for local consumption, and there is no change to note in the rates. Pressed hay is quoted at from £3 5s to £3 10s per ton. Potatoes are quoted at from £3 10s to £4 per ton, and onions at the same price. The Macquarie schooner, which sails for Melbourne to-day, takes a miscellaneous cargo, including twenty-nine casks sperm oil for shipment to England.

The *Launceston Times* of the 1st instant says:—

We have no change to report in the breadstuffs market since our last issue, and have merely to repeat our former quotations, which are as follows:—Flour, £9 5s to £9 10s per ton; wheat, 4s per bushel; oats, 2s 6d to 2s 9d, latter for seed; barley, English, 6s 6d to 7s; ditto, Cape, 3s; tares, 7s; Tasmanian oatmeal remains at £24 per ton; potatoes still fetch £2 10s without and £3 per ton with bags; trussed hay, £2 10s per ton, market well supplied, but not much in demand.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE following amusing *pro* and *con.* appear in the *Times* of 1st and 2nd March:—

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—You have from time to time remarked upon some of the evils to which society is, at the present form liable from the preposterous pretensions put ... servants. These evils appear to me to increase daily, and, I think, that many of them are allowed ... servants in some establishments being vicious habits of life do not entitle them, and which makes them discontented ... tions where such follies are not allowed.

I beg you to print *verbatim* (spelling and all) the enclosed letter just received from a housemaid, who declines a good situation because she has not a separate sitting-room.

I should state that in the situation referred to there is a servant's hall, and a large still-room for the maids' use, for their meals and to sit in, as also a housekeeper's room, and that the housemaid's bedroom is a large airy room with a fireplace in it, and looking out on the garden and pleasure grounds. But this is not good enough accommodation for a "housemaid."

I beg your insertion of this, and remain,
February 28. A HOUSEKEEPER.

"My Lady,—I received Yours this morning and I think your Ladyships Situation will hardly be likely to suit me as I have neavour been where there was no housemaids room, and it being a great distance I think I must decline takeing it.

"I am, my Lady, your obt servant, ——."

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In answer to a letter in your valuable paper this morning from one styling herself a Housekeeper, I think it would be more to her Credit to look at home, why is not a poor Housemaid entitled to a siting room as well as a Housekeeper I think the Former are more entitled to a siting room than the later, I do not know what Indulgence a Housemaid have she may work from Morning till Night but she cannot indulge herself by laying down upon a sofa or siting in a nice easy chair, a Housekeeper have nothing to do all day but find fault with others and sit and lay about and live upon the fat of the land, half of them live better and think more of themselves then their Employers, and look down upon what they call the Under servants as if they were some inferior being's that have neither sence or feeling Sir I beg to say that half the Housemaids have been brought up far more respectible then these Housekeepers such people ought to be made to do the Work themselves what did this Housekeeper first spring from prehaps a Scullery Maid who had to stand over a dish tub all day now she is a "Housekeeper."

I am Sir your
Humble Servant
March 1. A HOUSEMAID.

A JOURNALISTIC CATASTROPHE.—An incident occurred in connection with the printing of our paper on Monday which we imagine is unparalleled in the annals of the Press. A cat had ensconced herself in the large cylinder of the four-feeder Hoe printing machine employed to throw off the first side of our impression. Before starting a machine of this sort there is considerable noise and bustle in putting on the "formes" of type, &c., and during the first few revolutions it is driven very slowly. The cat, however, remained quite quiet during these preliminaries, and escaped notice until the machine was running at full speed, and had thrown off some 800 copies of the paper. She then apparently thought she had had enough of it, and attempted to spring out of the cylinder, but being giddy after her 200 full-speed revolutions, fell underneath it, and was crushed to a jelly by the revolving forms, her head making a large dent in one of the columns, and her flesh, blood, and bones being so evenly distributed over the type that it was only after a great deal of washing that printing could be resumed. So completely triturated was the unfortunate animal that, as one of the hands expressed it, "nothing was left of her but the skin."—*North British Mail.*

KEROSENE SOAP STONE.—Mr. Richard Moorehead, who is working at present at a place about three miles and a half from Rock Vale Station, has, in his search after kerosene, come upon a vein, dipping into a hill, of a mineral somewhat resembling the stuff obtained from certain wells near Armidale, and which Mr. Coombes termed kerosene soap stone, but considerably heavier than the latter. Mr. Mallam tested a sample, but found no trace of gas in it. It has one remarkable peculiarity, however—it resists the action of fire in a striking degree, and from this Mr. Mallam believes it would be of service in making good crucibles. We learn that the vein near the surface is about five inches in thickness, but widening as it dips into the hill.—*Armidale Express.*

GOOD NEWS.—At the meeting of Mr. Gladstone's yesterday Lord Russell formally gave over to Mr. Gladstone the leadership of the Liberal party; and in Downing-street, on the previous day, Lord Derby announced that this was the last Government which would see him at its head.—*The Owl.*

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WHALLEY IN EXCELSIS.

(From the London Review.)

FOR years the late Colonel Sibthorp played, to everybody's great satisfaction, the part of fool to the House of Commons. The late gallant member for Lincoln held undisputed possession of the cap and bells. His folly, however, was purely social. He was not deeply versed in theological studies. We doubt if he distinctly understood the difference between a prayer and a creed. Most probably he looked upon all Roman Catholics as Dissenters, which was in his mind the worst term that could be applied to a human being. Certainly in the later years of his life, his folly was only roused by the mention of Exhibitions and Crystal Palaces. He was in short not a spiritual, but what Jaques would call "a material fool." Since his day, however, has risen one who is exactly his antithesis. The colonel's mantle has undoubtedly fallen upon the honorable member for Peterborough, but it has fallen the wrong side outwards. His motley is all of one colour. His bells ring all one tune. To carry out Shakespeare's alliteration, he sees—

"Romes in rooms,
Missals in stones, and Popes in everything."

"Quid Romæ faciam?" is the question he is eternally asking himself. And, as of old, his scornful answer is "Mentiri nescio." Our Whalley is not, as has been falsely said, a Jesuit in disguise. On the contrary, he belongs to that large party of our countrymen who keep the 5th of November sacred. In many out-of-the-way villages there exists, we believe, a body of theological alarmists, whose *bete noire* is the Pope. They hold tea meetings, and retail to one another the most fearful stories. One night, perhaps, somebody comes in with an account that the Jesuits are buying up all the editions of "Foxe's Martyrs," for the purpose of destroying that bulwark of the Protestant Faith. Another night somebody has heard, upon the most authentic information, that the Archbishop of Canterbury has gone over with all his family to the Scarlet Woman. And in Parliament these amiable enthusiasts have found a philosopher and friend in the person of the hon. member for Peterborough. Whalley is ready on all occasions. Nuns, convents, monasteries, Maynooth, all supply him with matter for showing his spirit of true Christian meekness and forbearance. His most recent display of charity took place last Wednesday. Its occasion was the second reading of Sir Colman O'Loghlen's Bill, the object of which is to enable a Roman Catholic to be Lord Lieutenant or Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Even a Tory of the stamp of Lord Naas could not object to the office of the latter being thrown open alike to Protestants and Catholics, though with singular inconsistency he was opposed to the former being put on the same footing. Then, when Lord Naas sat down, rose our Whalley and Mr. Gladstone. Contrasts are both pleasing and instructive. Vulcan and Venus, Minerva and her owl, Hyperion and a satyr, Gladstone and Whalley, have all an esoteric meaning. Just, too, as the late Colonel Sibthorp was most furious when some great social improvement was being brought about, so is our Whalley most absurd when some piece of religious bigotry is going to be destroyed. Whalley will, we feel sure, pardon us if for a moment before analyzing his fragmentary wisdom, which a profane House so often interrupted, we call attention to Mr. Gladstone's speech. Were it only for one sentence this speech would be remarkable. "What is the main reason urged," he asked, "for holding that the Lord-Lieutenant should not be a Roman Catholic? That such an appointment would be calculated to create public disapprobation; but is that an absolute reason against change? Do we not sit here to bring prejudices to the bar of reason?" Of course, people of the Whalley nature look upon such language as a direct insult to themselves. They really judge everything by their instincts. Reason with them means a parcel of sentiments and prejudices and weak tea. They, on the other hand, bring reason before a packed jury of their own feelings. Then at last rose the hero of the debate, our own Whalley. Cries of "Divide, divide," are not inspiriting to an orator, but Whalley rose above mere sounds. He had been engaged, he said, in mental and metaphysical conflict, in endeavouring to draw a distinction between "the constitution" and "what is by law established." The result of this mental and metaphysical conflict is the most remarkable we ever met. Whalley came to no less a wonderful conclusion than that constitutions and dynasties have been changed "by the mere accident of a moment." Colonel Sibthorp himself in his wildest moments could never have drawn such a wonderful conclusion from such premises. We should like very much to see the hon. member for Peterborough's list of constitutions and dynasties which have been changed "by the mere accident of a moment." Mr. Cox used to favour [illegible] remember that he ever gave such an original theory of history as our Whalley's. The next conclusion, however, that our Whalley came to was much nearer the truth. He regretted that Mr. Gladstone had so successfully defended the cause of religious toleration, that he really found it impossible to answer the arguments. Here most ordinary men would have thought it high time to consider, that since they could not refute their opponent's arguments, whether they were not in the wrong in endeavouring to maintain an untenable position; but Whalley did no such thing, he simply sent for a tumbler of cold water. Having fortified himself with this, he proceeded to protest against "this horrid power of the Roman hierarchy." In a confused medley of metaphors he informed the House that the people of England are being surrounded by "a network of this foreign power," but that "the time of trial" may not be far off. Whalley, we feel confident, will then be more equal to the occasion than he was last Wednesday. The network of the "horrid power" will, we are sure, fare a great deal worse than Mr. Gladstone's arguments. Then having refreshed himself with a draught of cold water, Whalley again went on protesting. He, for one, would not submit—not he. Others might submit and bow their knee to Baal or the Pope—for the names seem to be synonymous in the Whalley mind—but the Protestant Whalley wouldn't. He protested, he said, "against the power of Parliament to transfer his allegiance from the Crown of England to a foreign prince." Then, having finished his protests, Whalley declared, after Mr. Carlyle's fashion, that he had found "his mission." This Mr. Carlyle declares to be the happiest state for a man, though he never tells any one what their mission is. But Whalley is happier than Mr. Carlyle's ideal hero, for he has found out his exact mission. "My mission, it is said," he continued, "is to make Protestantism ridiculous in this House. I accept that mission, and I shall more than succeed in all I aim at." Really Whalley is too humble-minded. His mission is evidently not to make only Protestantism but all religion ridiculous, and further not only to make it ridiculous, but offensive; and we are decidedly of opinion that he will achieve a complete success in all that he aims at. Having announced his mission, Whalley next proceeds to shed abroad the light of his most recent information, gathered, as he tells us, from the newspapers. We should have been glad, indeed, to have heard the names of the newspapers which the hon. member for Peterborough studies. Authorities for facts are very important. Does Whalley read the *Tablet*, or the *Standard*, the *Guardian*, or the *Globe*? or does he regard the *Record* as his sole authority on questions relating to Rome? Whatever he reads, his information is certainly very startling. Without actually expressing it in so many words, he hints that another Loyola is amongst us, and that the Inquisition is about to be set up in Westminster. At least, this is the only practical sense we can extract from such a vague sentence as "Papacy is the same now that it ever was. It possesses the same principles of persecuting unto the death." Here Whalley doubtless saw visions of racks and Catherine wheels, and St. Andrew's crosses, and all the other machinery of the dark ages. Then rising from instruments of torture, Whalley took an historical flight. His general view about history we have already seen. Now, however, he favoured the House with his theories in detail. Fenianism, he declared, owes its origin to Rome. The Tiber has mixed its waters with those of the Shannon. Here unfortunately the Speaker of the House called the daring orator to order, so that we are deprived of Whalley's original views upon the origin of Fenianism. Doubtless he considers the Pope, and not Stephens, as the Chief Head-centre. After this we regret to say that the honorable member for Peterborough was obliged to utter mere fragmentary ejaculations, and to find refuge in quotations. Of one thing however, we are bound to take some notice. Whalley owned that he had actually been inside a Roman Catholic chapel. Here is backsliding indeed. Who knows where this fatal step may end? If you go once, Whalley, you may go twice; and if you go twice, you may go three times, until you may go there altogether. Where will you step? You have already begun your downward career, to which there is but one ending. It is too late to pause. What are the arguments you can adduce which would not equally apply to the repeal of the Act of Settlement?

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 7th May, 1867.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Masonry Foundations, No. 8	
Steam Crane, Newcastle	
Repairs to Court-house and Lock-up, Muswellbrook	
Furniture, Court-house at Muswellbrook	
Erection of Police Station at Braidwood	
Great Western Road—2nd District	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 14th May.
Contract 8-67—Mount Victoria, Supply of Metal	
Contract 9-67—Mount Victoria, Supply of Ironstone	
Contract 10-67—Contour Road to Bartley Bridge	
Additional Accommodation at Lands and Surveyor-General's Offices	
Fencing, &c., Court-house, Darlinghurst	
Erection of Telegraph Station, Albury	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 21st May.
Erecting Fence, Cemetery, at Hay	
For Purchase of 30 tons of Old Cast Iron, at Redfern Station	
Billet Wood, Mittagong	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 28th May.

JAMES BYRNES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30th April, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—LINEN DRAPERY, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1867, for the supply of Linen Drapery, &c., in such quantities as may be required for the Public Service, from time to time, during the year 1868.

Printed forms of tender (shewing the descriptions of articles and the probable quantities required) and the conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Clerk of Stores, Circular Quay, where samples may be seen and any information or explanation regarding the contracts given to persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties, in the sum specified in the conditions of contract, for the due fulfilment thereof. In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which, the contract will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

The bonds, contracts, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover, marked outside "Tender for Linen Drapery, &c."

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

GOVAN pig iron, sheet lead, 4 to 6 lbs.
Lead piping ½ to 2 inch, sheet zinc 8 to 10 g.
Copper rods ⅜ to ⅞ inch, red lead
Fencing and telegraph wire, ingot tin
Linseed oil in wood and drums, turps
White and coloured paints, amber resin
Stockholm tar, seaming twine
Hoop iron, sheet iron, and boiler plates
Cast and blister steel, tinned holloware
Blasting powder, FF and FFF, sporting powder
Fuse, single and double tape, patent shot
Chaff cutters, corn shellers, Colt's revolvers
English and American hardware of every description.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street North. —N.B.—Palliasses, 15s each. Old Mattresses remade.

FRENCH Burr MILL STONES, 4 feet. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

ON SALE, at the WATERLOO WAREHOUSE, 464, George-street.

Blue, light, Colman's	Mustard, Colman's, ¼ and 7 lb. tins
Blacking, B. and M.	Nuts, Barcelona
Boracco juice	Oatmeal, in barrels and tins
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's	Olives, French
Castor oil, Hora's	Pickles, quarts and pints
Candles, Belmonts	Pimento
Capers	Peel, candied
Chicory	Plums, imperial
Chocolate and cocoa	Raisins
Currants	Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Carbonate of soda	Soda crystals
Caraway seeds	Sulphur, flower of
Eleme figs	Starch, Colman's
Fruits, bottled	— Liverpool, St. Ube's,
Salmon, Morton's, lbs.	Saltpetre and Epsom salts
Groats, patent	Tartaric acid
Ginger, African bleached	Tapioca
Hams, prime York	Vinegar, quarts.
Medicines, Holloway's	

D. COOPER and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR for SALE by the undersigned—now landing
Ex Sorata,
1500 sacks Hart's superfine
505 ditto Duffield's ditto
500 ditto Giles and Smith's ditto.
Ex Golden Age,
1000 sacks Duffield's superfine.
Ex Countess of Seafield,
500 sacks Giles and Smith's superfine
150 ditto ditto seconds
200 ditto Marchant's superfine
100 ditto ditto seconds.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN AND CHILIAN FLOUR.
The undersigned have a small quantity still unsold of guaranteed quality.
Golden Gate and National Mills } Flour in 50-lb. bags.
Also,
Chilian Flour, in 100-lb. bags.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR. — Magarey's and Duffield's Superfine, now landing, for Sale by J. Henriques & Co.

CHILIAN FLOUR, guaranteed sound. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 50, Pitt-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FINE FLOUR, 12s; seconds, 10s. Cornmeal, 8s. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, just arrived per Countess of Seafield, on Sale, by G. A. LLOYD, George-street.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, sold everywhere, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. packets.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, has saved thousands of children's lives.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, makes the finest puddings and custards.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN, the most nourishing food for invalids.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PREPARED CORN. Purchase no other brand.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Superfine, Household, Seconds, for Sale. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

MAURITIUS SUGARS for SALE.
Snowdrops
Crystals
Fine counters.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE.
Hart's Adelaide superfine flour
Hart's Adelaide household flour
French barrel extra superfine
Californian, in 50-lb. bags
Chilian, in 100-lb. bags
Adelaide wheat, lucerne seed.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Sheets, Rods, and Nails; Stockholm Tar, bright Varnish, Oakum, Felt, Oils, Turpentine, Driers, Paints, Colours, &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—On SALE, and now landing at Market Wharf, ex Scotia, from Warrnambool. 100 tons of superior sample.
R. J. HARDY.

ON SALE, and now landing ex Spunkie, from Adelaide:
100 tons of Dunn's superfine Flour
620 bags Wheat.
R. J. HARDY.

ON SALE, superior Warrnambool potatoes, now landing ex Clutha. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

ON SALE, superior Tasmanian Seed and Feed Oats. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

LIVERPOOL COARSE (in heavy sacks) and Rock SALT, now landing. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

BOTTLES, CHEAP.—Porter, Ale, and Champagne, 2d per dozen; oil 3d, sauce 4d, stone ale 6d, sarsaparilla drug, and scent, 8d; broken, for walls, 5s per load. F. BONE, Bottle and Metal Dealer, Pitt and Goulburn sts.

JOINERS and CABINET MAKERS CIRCULAR SAW BENCHES for SALE, 18, Market-street.

BERLIN HOUSE, and CENTRAL GLASS SHADE DEPOT.

NEW GOODS, ex QUEEN OF NATIONS, and DUNBAR CASTLE.

Mrs. WILLIAM READING begs to solicit the attention of Ladies, Storekeepers, and others, in town and country, to the large and varied assortment of Berlin and other goods received by the above vessels, comprising
Berlin, leviathan, and fleecy wools
Berlin patterns
Crochet and slipper patterns
Canvas, various sizes and kinds
Painted slippers, cushions, and mats
Worked slippers, cushions, footstools
Mats, watchpockets, banner screens
The new perforated kid slippers and belts
Banner screen and banner hand-screen fittings
Tucked chemise and nightdress trimmings, traced for braid and embroidery
Tucked drawlets, traced for ditto
Traced marcella washstand sets, toilet sets, bed bags, sace de nuit, doyleys, watchpockets, brush and comb bags, &c., &c.
Tatting shuttles and cotton
Crochet and embroidery cotton
Tatting, tricot, and crochet books
Pearl and other beads
Fancy cords, for cushions
Cords and tassels for ditto.
Also,
5000 GLASS SHADES, for clocks, statuettes, flowers, fruit, ornaments, &c., &c.
92 and 94, Market-street East, Sydney.

TAILORING AND WOOLLEN DEPARTMENTS.
THOMPSON and GILES have received from
WEST OF ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS
Large shipments of the choicest and newest designs in every description of woollen textures,
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.
Extra care having been bestowed in their selection, they can be recommended for their durability and
GENUINE QUALITIES.
Our Stock for quality and variety is not to be equalled in the
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
ORDERS for the Bespoke Department command our best attention, and are executed at the lowest possible prices.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Denison House.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
THOMPSON and GILES would call the attention of GENTLEMEN and FAMILIES to their present immense stock of the above, including every garment necessary for AN OUTFIT, of
COLONIAL MANUFACTURE,
far exceeding imported (English-made) goods, in
CUT AND WORKMANSHIP.
Black dress and frock coats
Ditto ditto, trousers and vest, together or separate
THE NEW DUST OVERCOATS, so extensively adopted by gentlemen at home
Inverness capes, ponchos, Talmas, Palmerstons, and Hopsace
Sac and Bedford coats
Oxford and Cambridge ditto
Suits for office, promenade, and general wear
Suits of the very finest West of England tweeds,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
Good strong tweed suits, FOR COUNTRY and BUSH WEAR, at
VERY LOW PRICES.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, of every description.
In this particular branch we defy competition.
THOMPSON and GILES,
DENISON HOUSE.

FANCY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.
THOMPSON and GILES have just received a FRESH SUPPLY
of fancy goods and trimmings, which they are now exhibiting, and are marked at the most moderate prices.
The increasing demand for the IMPERCEPTIBLE Hair Nets has induced our buyer to forward another assortment, in
BROWN, and BLACK,
which we are selling at 16½d and 18d (London prices).
CLASPS—in steel and gilt, crystal, &c.
DRESS BUTTONS—Some choice patterns, in cameo, gilt, steel, crystal, jasper, jet, composite, &c.
GIMP ORNAMENTAL BUTTONS, for mantles and dresses, in choicest patterns.
GIMPS—fashionable patterns (coloured and black) in insertions, edgings, and drops.
BEADED FRINGES—in profusion.
STEEL WARE—Combs, tiaras, coronets, chignons, combs, and bands, brooches, buttons, &c.
MOSAIC TORTOISESHELL BACK COMBS.
BONNET and BERTHE ORNAMENTS, in crystal, jet, and fashionable amber.
RIMMELL'S, Briedenbach's, and Gosnell's perfumes, for the handkerchief.
Phillipson's taeble scented SOAPS (large tablets).
FANS,
for church, opera, or ball, in silk, batiste, paper, and [illegible]
SEWING MACHINE REQUIREMENTS.
NEEDLES—For Singer's, Wheeler and Wilson's, Grover and Baker's family and lockstitch
For Thomas's No. 1, 2, and 2x Machine
A full assortment of every number.
MACHINE SILKS—Black, white, and coloured, from 4½d per reel.
MACHINE THREADS—Prepared by Harris and Co., in Whited-brown
Black
Drab.
MACHINE COTTONS—Clarke's Paisley, 200 and 400 yards.
Coates' and Brooke's superior glacé.
RIBBON VELVETS—of the finest tints and in every width
Braids of every description.
IN GENERAL HABERDASHERY — STANDARD GOODS ONLY.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Denison House.
Haberdashery and General Trimming Importers.

GENUINE WATERPROOF CLOTHING
THOMPSON and GILES have just opened, ex MAIL STEAMER,
FIRST CLASS WATERPROOF OVERCOATS AND LEGGINGS
to match,
from the Patentees, CHARLES MACINTOSH and CO.
Also,
Thoroughly good WATERPROOF OVERCOATS, 18s 6d,
warranted not to stick with heat.

GENTS' SILK UMBRELLAS,
thoroughly good for 15s 6d and 18s 6d,
every variety of mounting.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all wool, and new patterns, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 14s 6d.
Merino, Lambswool, and Welsh Flannel
UNDERVESTS.
Merino, Lambswool, and Vicuna Half-hose,
Brown Dressed Half-hose, Vicuna feet,
FOR INVALIDS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to our Stock of Jewellery, Solitaires, Links, Studs, Scarf Pins, and Rings.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, first choice Josephine
Gents' White and Drab Buck, Dogskin, Doe, and Thread Tilbury'd.
Every description of riding and driving gloves.
Scarfs } The newest Paris novelties.
Ties }
Gents', youths', and boys' longcloth shirts, linen fronts;
Ditto ditto, to button behind
Shirts made to order on the shortest notice, and
OUTFITS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Carpet bags, railway and travelling rugs
Portmanteaus.
READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THOMPSON and GILES.
Denison House.

MILLINERY, Best and Cheapest. Mrs. HOPSON'S, 598, George-st. Superb Millinery Bonnets, 12s 11d.

GENTLEMEN'S Continental Kid BOOTS, whole fronts. Just opened LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Continental Patent-leather BOOTS, whole fronts. Just opened. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-st.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Hay-market. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s, unrivalled in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

THE GROVER and BAKER celebrated Prize Medal Lock-stich and Elastic-stich SEWING-MACHINES, with all the latest improvements, are the most perfect ever manufactured either for family work or manufacturing purposes. Every machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction. GORDON and GOTCH, Agents, 281, George-street, Sydney.

GLASS SHADES IN ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Mrs. WILLIAM READING, IMPORTER, 90 and 92, MARKET-STREET, SYDNEY.

MATTRESSES Cleaned and Re-made, the hair thoroughly cleansed and re-curled by machinery. MATTRESSES can be renovated and returned the same day.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials.
Californian pulu
Hair
Fibre
Flax.
Mattresses cleaned by steam.
W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY beg to direct the attention of gentlemen to their large and well assorted stock of
GENUINE WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
imported direct from the original patentees,
CHARLES MACINTOSH and CO.
As the wet season has now set in, gentlemen should secure one of these
INVALUABLE GARMENTS.
WATERPROOF TWEED OVERCOATS,
in new shapes.
INVERNESS CAPES
POCKET SIPHONIAS, &c., &c.
Also, MACINTOSH, by the yard
And WATERPROOF TWEEDS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS (paragon frames)
PATENT NAGASAKI UMBRELLAS
CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS, &c.
345 and 347, GEORGE-STREET.

NEW GOODS.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received, and will show THIS MORNING
THREE CASES OF FRENCH MILLINERY.
D. JONES and CO. would beg to call especial attention to these NOVELTIES, as they are of the most ELEGANT STYLE, and consist of
Ladies' millinery bonnets
Fancy straw ditto
Black lace ditto
Fancy crinoline ditto
Head dresses, velvet hats
Bridal flowers (a very choice selection)
Coloured plumes, pearl negligé, jet hair nets
Fancy birds, silver and green butterflies, &c., &c.

Also to hand, a large parcel of
FRENCH MERINOES and DELAINES,
in all the newest and most admired colours
Dress winceys and druggets
Black and white astrachan printed flannels
Irish poplins, in all clans.

For the MANTLE DEPARTMENT an assortment of
Waterproof mantles
Astrachan jackets
Black cloth jackets.

D. JONES and CO. have also received a few
Indian zephyrions (or self-acting fans), quite a novelty
Fancy brooches, earrings
Bracelets, pearl drops, &c., &c.
One case of LADIES' HOSIERY
(in white and coloured cashmere).
345 and 347, George-street,
1, Barrack-street.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the greatest and also the cheapest SALE of DAMAGED DRAPERY and SILKS that has been ever held in this city, will be continued for this week.

Housekeepers and persons about furnishing will do well to make their purchases during this great sale, as they can safely reckon on saving fully seven shillings in the pound. Storekeepers and country buyers are invited to inspect the stock, as it is not often they can purchase goods such as we now offer, at almost their own price.

In order to save a good deal of trouble, we have marked each article in red ink, and on no account can we make a reduction.

CIRCULAR FOR THIS WEEK.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
Beautiful black glace silks, very little spotted, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d the yard
Black ducape and grograin silks, at 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s, which we can guarantee worth double the money.
Yard wide black glace silk, 4s 9d, worth 8s
Fancy checked silks at 30s, 35s, 40s, and 42s full dress
Fancy striped silks at 35s, 40s, 42s, 47s full dress
Small striped silks, for young ladies' wear, at 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s and 3s 3d yard. This lot of silks we can warrant to wear, and that the same could not be purchased in England for anything near the price
A lot of remnants of coloured silk at 1s 6d, 1s 9d the yard, which must be sold.
In the Shawl and Mantle Room we have good black cloth jackets at 3s 11d, 4s 9d, 5s 9d, 6s 6d
The Canadian sealskin jacket, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 9s 6d
The Washington jacket, at 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s
The New York walking jacket, 5s 9d, 7s 9d, 9s 6d
The Mexican mantle and jacket at 20s and 25s 6d, worth in the States 16 dollars.
The Shawl Department consists of Paisley, long and square, at 16s, 18s, 19s, 21s, worth 3 guineas
The Tasmania shawl, the Adelaide, and small and large black and white lambswool shawls, at 10s 6d, 11s 9d, 13s 6d, worth 25s; black and brown cashmere shawls, at 5s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, four yards long.
400 Children's mantles at 2s, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, warranted new shapes, and worth as much again.
In the Dress Department we offer brown wincey, slightly spotted, at 5½d yard, well worth 1s; also 40 pieces at 6½d, 30 pieces at 7½d, 80 pieces at 8½d, and 20 pieces at 1s yard, worth in Scotland double the money; French merinoes we are selling, both black and coloured, at 16d, 18d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 3d, and very best 2s 6d, which we can guarantee to be sound and worth in the French market double what we are selling them for.
Black coburgs, alpacas, lustres, and delaines, we commence [illegible] cannot be purchased in Bradford at the same prices as we offer them for. Also mohairs, lustres, tabinetts, and all other textures for dresses we offer at almost fabulous prices, as ladies visiting our establishment for the last ten days can testify.
The Manchester Department has received the largest portion of the water, consequently the goods are most damaged, and must be sold regardless of cost. 10 bales of [illegible] blankets at 8s 9d, 10s 9d, 11s 9d, 13s 9d, 14s 9d, 15s 9d, and upwards to 30s per pair, which cost us 50 per cent. more money. Your attention is directed to sheetings, counterpanes, and marcella quilts, along with prints, flannels, diapers, towellings, linings, crimean flannels, table linen, rough brown hollands, scarlet flannels, and all other goods, far below invoice.
Storekeepers, squatters, and country housekeepers—we invite your attention to the above goods, as it is not often you have an opportunity of purchasing goods at your own prices.
In the Fancy and Underclothing Room will be found ladies' and children's underclothing, steel skirts, stays, stockings, parachutes, and all other goods, too numerous to enumerate.
Millinery Room.—Hats, feathers, flowers, bonnets, &c.
Ladies in Mourning.—We invite your inspection of our black patent crapes, at 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d per yard, perfectly dry, free from spots.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, it is impossible for the contractor to go on with the repairs of our premises for some time, so we deem it advisable to withdraw the greater portion of our damaged goods from auction, and now offer them to the public at the above prices until further NOTICE.
FAHEY and COMPANY.
Mexican House,
100, King-street.

WATERPROOF SHEETING, accouchment belts, nursing stays, nursing aprons; infants' robes, 6s 11d; cashmere cloaks, 15s 6d; squares, 14s 6d; hoods, 3s 11d; frocks, 5s 11d; pelisses, 4s 11d; night gowns, 2s 11d; monthly gowns, 3s 11d; lawn shirts, 12½d; bibs, 12½d; swathes, 6d; flannel petticoats, 2s 11d; pinafores, 1s½d; violet powder, 6d; girls' drawers, 1s 11d; chemises, 1s 11d; night dresses, 3s 11d; boys' drawers, 1s 11d, at Mrs. WAY'S, 263, Pitt-street.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—500 calico TENTS, all sizes. ISAAC MOSS.

WATERPROOF TENTS, Waterproof Tents. ISAAC MOSS.

CANVAS TENTS, Canvas Tents, Canvas Tents, all sizes. ISAAC MOSS.

COLONIAL-MADE TARPAULIN of the best quality, from 26 x 22, 24 x 22, 24 x 20, 22 x 18, 20 x 18, 20 x 16, 18 x 16, 18 x 14, 16 x 14, 14 x 12, 12 x 10, 10 x 8, 8 x 6. ISAAC MOSS, 714, 712, George-street South.

CHOPPED and Bundle BARK, first-class quality, for SALE. Apply to J. M. HANCOCK, Hope and Anchor, Druitt and Sussex streets.

PARRAMATTA RAILWAY STATION.
FOR PRIVATE SALE, small Farms and Villa Sites adjoining the station, 5 acres and upwards, at a low price and on exceedingly liberal terms. Lithographic plans may be obtained, on application.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Darlinghurst, ALLOTMENTS, on very easy terms. F. E. RISHWORTH, 401, George-st.

FARM, within five miles of the city, consisting of fifty-five ACRES, cleared and well drained land. A portion is under lucerne, and the whole of the soil is very rich and under judicious culture would yield a good income. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Bell's-chambers.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—For SALE, an extensive Country Practice, with a Drug Business attached, in one of the most rising towns in the Western District. Full particulars furnished by Messrs. J. and E. ROW, Sydney.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, snug BUTCHER'S SHOP. Apply to Mr. ROBINSON, 60, South Head Road.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG for Sale, very large, eight months old. Mr. LARTER, South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a Retriever DOG. Apply to Captain FAULKNER, on board Ethiopian.

FOR SALE, Retriever PUPS, by the best imported dogs. C. STRANGE, 149, Pitt-st., op. Vickery's.

FOR SALE, a useful HORSE, good in saddle and harness. C. STRANGE, 149, Pitt-street.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and Harness of every description, for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

DOGCART.—DOGCART, for SALE. Apply at HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, OMNIBUSES, Horses, and Harness, cheap. J. HOWARD, Glebe.

FOR SALE, London-built Park PHAETON, in first-rate order; price, £40. VIALS, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, splendid PONY, accustomed to town. Apply H. VAUGHAN, 149, King-street East.

NEGRETTI RAMS.—For SALE, ten pure bred Negretti Rams, bred by H. Homeyer, of Runzin, and imported about two years ago by Messrs. Wolfen, Brothers. They can be delivered at Goulburn, Yass, or Sydney. Samples of wool and all other particulars can be obtained from BUCHAN THOMSON.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE,
2000 head well-bred Cattle, mixed sexes, ages from 2 to 7 years, deliverable at New England or Big River
Also, 5000 Maiden Ewes
5000 Ewes, 4 and 5 years.
Apply IRWIN and TURNER.

3000 STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, in one or smaller lots, 3000 store wethers, a first-class lot, deliverable at or near Richmond this week. Apply to BURT and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT.
The undersigned have for SALE, by private contract, the following splendid FREEHOLD and PASTORAL PROPERTIES in New South Wales and Queensland:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NANIMA ESTATE, Bodangay Station	4000 sheep.	Wellington and Bligh Districts.
Willegangeli, Guramingalga, Bumagiley, and Genobbe	6000 sheep	Bligh District.
APSLEY ESTATE, Loombah Station	6129 sheep, 200 horses	Wellington District.
Ningee, Quilbone	3460 sheep, 1600 head cattle	Ditto ditto. Bligh ditto.
Guabathoo, No. 2, Tudrigar Swamp, Nimbia, and Lower Ningear	3000 head cattle	Bligh District.
Nos. 2 and 3 West Bogan	1700 head cattle	Wellington District.
MULGAWARNAH	1740 sheep	Warrego District.

QUEENSLAND.

Forest Hill, Cresswell Crays, Dulwich South	17,500 sheep	Mitchell District.

IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Bell's Chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE.
70 Pure bred DURHAM BULLS, ages from 18 months and upwards, in one or more lots, as may be agreed upon, deliverable at Mungi Bundi, Gwydir River.
These Bulls are bred by Messrs. Otto and Charles Baldwin, and can be recommended, for they have spared neither pains nor expense to procure sires and dams from the best breeders in England.
Apply to G. M. PITT, Post Office Chambers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of country horses, just arrived
A handsome Shetland pony
Horses and drays, spring-carts, buggies, waggons, &c.

At the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAQ.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed by C. Lester, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of useful broken and unbroken horses.

Fat Lambs.

MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs.

Important Unreserved Sale of Vehicles.
Buggies
Cabriolets
Sociables, &c.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. William Holt to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
30 superior vehicles of the best English, American, and colonial make, comprising—
Cabriolets and chariots
New Orleans jump seats, top and no-top
Eureka and slide-seat buggies
Hampshire and sociable ditto
Concord tops and no-tops
Abbott's top and no-top concords
English-built phaetons
And other vehicles.
Also,
Quantity of English and American buggy harness.

The attention of the public is particularly called to this sale, which will comprise some of the best goods in the colony, and is imperative in order to make room for new shipments from America.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. Rose, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 3 o'clock,
178 head fat cattle (prime).

RACEHORSES.

Positive Sale on WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
LORD OF THE WILLIAMS, a powerful bay horse, 5 years old, by Lord of the Hills, out of Rosebud, by Prince of Wales, out of a Muleyson mare. This horse is particularly quiet, and a very promising horse for stud purposes.
DALBY, grey g., 4 years old, by Purston, (imported), out of Delilah, by Boston, is engaged in the Randwick Handicap, optional to the purchaser.
OLGA, black mare, 3 years old, by Lord of the Hills, out of Marzetta, by Cossack, is engaged in the Flying Handicap, 6 st. 8 lbs., and the Prince of Wales Stakes, 5 st. 10 lbs.
Also,
2 racing saddles, 5 and 7 lbs.
2 suits clothing
1 ditto sweating ditto.

Country Horses
Thoroughbreds
Fat Sheep
Unbroken Horses
Fat Cattle.

BURT and CO.'S Sales by Auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday,
At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock,
12 young horses, from Kiama.
At 12 o'clock,
The following horses:
Lord of the Williams
Dalby
Olga
Birmingham
Chesnut gelding, by Molyneux.
At half-past 12,
500 fat sheep.
At the Annandale Yards, at 2 o'clock,
25 young horses, from Picton.
At 3 o'clock,
178 head fat cattle.

BIRMINGHAM,
With his Engagements.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Waldron to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
That famous race-horse BIRMINGHAM, by Sir Charles, dam by Old Plover.

Birmingham is a winner of numerous races, at all weights and distances, and his running on Saturday for the Publicans' Stakes, which he won within half a second of Fishhook's time for the St. Leger (same distance), stamps him a really first-class horse. He is engaged for the Queen's Plate on Saturday, and, being now in really top condition, will no doubt start a favourite. Intending purchasers may inspect Birmingham at Grice's, Randwick, on Wednesday morning, about 10 o'clock.

300 Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Price of Maitland, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 12 o'clock,
300 prime wedders, per steamer.

Young Horses.

At the Annandale Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2 p.m.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. R. A. M'Innis to sell by auction, at the above Yards, at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp,
30 powerful young horses, principally broken-in to saddle and harness.

Young Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Waldron to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 well broken useful young horses, in good condition, and ready for immediate use, in both saddle and harness.

Prime Fat Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. S. Friend, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 12 o'clock,
300 very prime fat sheep, averaging over 56 lbs. weight.

Race Sale.

Thoroughbreds, Stallions, Brood Mares, &c.

MONDAY, May 13th.

BURT and CO. will hold their usual Race Sale, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY, May 13th, at 12 o'clock, at which will be offered,
Race horses
Stallions
Brood mares, &c.
☞ Complete catalogues will be issued on the morning of the sale, and no entries can be received later than the morning of the 11th instant.

Race Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Dr. L. L. Smith to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, the 13th instant,
The following well-known horses:—
LADY MANNERS SUTTON
LANCASHIRE WITCH
GRACE EGERTON
L. L.
☞ Particulars in next advertisement.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Nevill to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 8th instant,
1000 prime fat wedders, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. King Kite to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 8th, at 11 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John Christie, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, on the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of prime fat cattle.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Onus and Town to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 8th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Daniel Eaton, Esq. to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of very superior cart horses, broken and unbroken. The auctioneer thinks it unnecessary to say more than they are bred by the proprietor. The DE brand is second to none in this country.

10 Coops Poultry, and a quantity of Eggs, &c.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, Brickfield-hill, THIS DAY, at 11, the above. Also, on FRIDAY next, at 11, pigs, calves, lambs, poultry, &c.

Onions. Onions. Onions.

ELLIS and BUTLER (late Meares) are instructed to sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 10th May next,
20 to 30 tons prime onions, from Lord Howe's Island.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

On account of whom it may concern.

To Booksellers
Stationers
Printers, and others.

£5000 Salvage Goods from the Late Fire at Mr. John Sands's.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
About £5000 stationery, &c., saved from the late fire at Mr. John Sands's, consisting of
[illegible] Royal, Royal Super, Ream bands
Demy and foolscap ledgers, journals, and cash, green parchment
Bankers' pass books, vellum backs
Ditto clasp
Memorandum books, bound in parchment with clasp
Metallic books
Copy books, copying books, day books
Post and foolscap memorandum books, bound in basil
Drawing pencils of the following makes—
Reeves
Mordan
Faber
Sussmer, &c.
Ink powders
Brass letter balances, 1, 2, and 3 lb.
Ebony rulers, from 24 inch
Bottle rubber
Continuous cartridge mounted antiquarian and double elephant drawing papers
Enamelled cards, white and tinted
Quadruple large
Double
Large
Quadruple small
Double
Small
Yellow wove printing cards
Black border cards
4, 5, and 6 sheet paste board
Ditto card board
4 sheet bonnet board
Parchment, 18 x 24
Twine
Cartridge paper
Drawing ditto
Telescope file
Letter clips
Eyelet and embossing presses.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches and jewellery
New and second-hand clothing.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS. LISTER and SON have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, at MONDAY, 13th May, 1867, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. Clement Peat, Botany-street, Surry Hills.
1865.
September—23rd, 2 petticoats, 12 pinafores, and 8 articles.
October—2nd, 6 sheets and night dress; 21st, silver hunting watch, maker Arget, geneva, 2 petticoats, baby's frock, and 6 shirts.
December—14th, silk dress; 20th, open-faced silver geneva watch, No. 9196, and T. K. 2; 22nd, dress.
1866.
January—27th, 2 cloth cloaks and paletots.
February—2nd, 3 sheets; 9th, pair blankets and carpet bag, pair blankets; 13th, table cloth, pair curtains, 4 towels, and 3 brushes; 27th, pair tweed trousers.
May—7th, silk paletot; 9th, suit tweed clothes.
June—2nd, quilt; 9th, silver hunting geneva watch, 2069; 11th, pair cloth trousers; 12th, silk dress; 13th, quilt, silk paletot, dress piece and gold ring, 2 night dresses and sheet; 23rd, 2 sheets and 2 night dresses, black dress; 30th, pair sheets and pillow.
July 11th, gent's gold ring and keeper; 19th, piece calico; 25th, open-faced silver silver geneva watch, 48831, and chain; 31st, print dress nightdress, and chemise.
August 10th, pair black cloth trousers; 11th, 4 frocks and cloak; 18th, scarf shawl, gent's fancy ring; 27th, silver hunting geneva watch, 106794.
September 1st, silk dress; 11th, suit black clothes; 24th, necklace.
October 2nd, gold hunting geneva watch, 55125; 3rd, dress; 16th, quilt and shawl.
November 5th, gold ring; 6th, silver hunting geneva watch 8130; 19th, pair white blankets, 2 sheets, 4 pillow slips and table cover; 20th, pair grey blankets and table cover, piece dark tweed.
December—17th, merino dress and cape; 19th, 3 nightdresses and piece calico; 24th, black shawl and 5 articles; 28th, dress and tablecloth.
1867.
January—11th, black silk dress; 12th, gents' gold ring, 2 petticoats, shawl and 2 pieces; 14th, 2 sheets, 3 nightdresses and petticoat, silk skirt and jacket; 16th, blue silk skirt and body, pink silk skirt and body; 19th, 3 shirts; 23rd, black cloth sac coat, albert chain.
February—5th, shawl; 12th, quilt and tweed poncho, gents' dressing case.
And a quantity of sundries 5s and under.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Williams's Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The license, bar counters, fittings, beer engines, spirit kegs, gas-fittings, measures, glasses, and galvanic battery. Also, a first-class billiard table, by Hopkins and Stephens. Also, the household furniture and effects, patent cooking stove, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Cunningham, Licensed Victualler.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises known as the Dog and Duck, situated George-street South,
Goodwill and license of the above old-established house, stock-in-trade, ale, wines, beer, spirits, milch cow, and sundries.

Dawson's Ale and Porter.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Publicans, and others.

M. COLLIER has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. M. A. Woams and Co., 21, Wynyard-lane, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
In lots to suit purchasers,
34 casks Dawson's ale, each 6 dozen, quarts
29 ditto ditto porter, ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Finest Congou Teas.
Chests, Halves, and Boxes.

The Cargo of Choice Teas ex Trinculo,
for Unreserved Auction Sale, at the Rooms, No. 273, George-street,
on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

By order of the Importers,
MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND CO.

Highly Important to
Grocers
Storekeepers
Country Buyers
Merchants
Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, Messrs. Campbell and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The cargo of choice congou teas
No. Ex Trinculo.
1— 59 chests
2— 33 half-chests
3— 90 ditto ditto
4— 36 ditto ditto
5—232 ditto ditto
6— 58 chests
7— 25 half-chests
8— 70 chests
10—242 half-chests
11— 32 ditto ditto
12— 17 chests
13— 38 half-chests
14— 4 ditto ditto
15— 13 ditto ditto
16— 29 ditto ditto
17— 27 ditto ditto
18— 95 chests
19—154 half-chests
21— 60 chests
22—120 boxes
23— 49 chests
24— 63 boxes
25—101 chests
26— 74 boxes
27— 67 chests
28—113 boxes
29— 56 chests.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

N.B.—Intending purchasers can inspect samples at the Auction Rooms. They also should not lose this opportunity of purchasing.

WEDNESDAY, 8th instant.

Roubaix, Jenner, and Co.'s Candles
Half-pint Salad Oil
Pint ditto ditto
Quart ditto ditto
Half-pint Castor Oil
Pint ditto ditto
Pint Pickles
Quart ditto
Pearl Barley
Oatmeal
Split Peas
Soda Crystals
Finnis and Fisher's Hams
Ditto ditto Bacon
Bottled Fruits
Black Currants
¼ Sardines
½ ditto
1-lb. Salmon
Patent Groats
Decanter Salad Oils
Black Pepper
Coffee
Barry's Chicory, &c., &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Shares, Shares, Shares.

25 Australian General Assurance Co.
25 Pacific Insurance Co.
50 Glanmire Gold Mining Co.

In an Assigned Estate.
By order of the Trustees.

To Capitalists.
To Share Brokers.
To Speculators and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the Trustees in an assigned estate to sell by public auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
25 Australian General Assurance Co.'s
25 Pacific Insurance Co.'s
50 Glanmire Gold Mining Co.'s.
First lots to be offered.
Terms, cash.

Manila Cheroots.
A superior Parcel.
Aromatic and Twist Tobaccos.

For Positive Sale.
Under instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, each 4 boxes, aromatic twist — Stonewall Jackson
10 quarter-tierces kangaroo twist
Samples of every package will be on view at the Rooms, and bulk open for inspection at the Bond.
After which,
3 cases prime Manila cheroots, each 10 M., about 88 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Mess Beef.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
22 tierces English mess beef.
Terms at sale.

Californian Flour.

Golden Gate, in quarter-sacks.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
4 tons "Golden Gate," in quarter-sacks.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Dark Brandy, Hogsheads and Quarters
Rum and Whisky, ditto
Sherry, in Quarters
Bottled Porter.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
5 hogsheads dark brandy
1 quarter-cask ditto ditto
2 ditto whisky
1 ditto rum
50 casks bottled porter.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Marr's Counting-house Fire-proof Safe, double doors, drawers, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
1 Marr's large counting-house fire-proof safe, 5 feet by 3 feet, with double doors, drawers, &c., complete.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Superior Colonial Twist.

A choice parcel equal to any imported.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
8 half-tierces really prime twist.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

Extensive and Important Sale of New Goods.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
637 packages oilmen's stores, and preserved provisions, &c., comprising
Dried fruits, quart and pint pickles
Quart vinegars, chicory, Sicilian almonds
Chocolate and cocoa, bottled fruits
Pint and half-pint sauces, pearl barley
Bleached ginger, sulphur, night lights
W. I. arrowroot, starch, Jordan almonds
Gelatine, candied peel, currants
Macaroni, vermicelli, hops
Quart, pint, and half-pint salad oils
Half-pint capers, vestas—1000's 250's
1-lb salmon, red herrings
York hams and bacon
Barcelona nuts, oatmeal, blue.
Particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

Matches.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases Svenski's Tandstickors.
Terms at sale.

Dunphy's Stout.

In prime condition.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases Dunphy's stout, each 3 dozen.

Hobart Town Jams,
In 1 lb. tins.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, each 5 dozen, 1 lb. jams, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s Porter.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
10 hogsheads Taylor, Walker, and Co.'s London stout.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Good ordinary Congou.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
60 chests good ordinary congou, 80 lbs.
Terms at sale.

Balance of the Cargo of the FIRE FLY.

Consisting of Californian well-seasoned Pitch Pine, T. and G. Boards.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. Wolfen and Co.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 3 o'clock p.m., sharp,
30,000 feet California pitch pine, T. and G. boards.
Full particulars at sale.
After which,
28,000 feet Oregon T. and G. boards, 6 inch.
To close accounts.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Cedar.

A Prime Shipment.
Now discharged at Clark's Victoria Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
24 cedar logs.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

To Merchants, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, Ironmongers, and others.

By Order of R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee in the Estate of Messrs. R. Strachan and Co., West Maitland.

The Whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of Drapery, Grocery, Ironmongery, Earthenware, &c., amounting to £17,000, will be sold by Public Auction, on the Premises, West Maitland.

THIS DAY, May 8th,
THURSDAY, 9th, and
FRIDAY, 10th,
and
The Sales will commence each day precisely at 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from R. H. Sempill, Esq., Official Assignee in the Estate of Messrs. R. Strachan and Co., to sell by auction, on the Premises, West Maitland, on the above days,
The whole of the stock-in-trade.
Without any reserve.

The ironmongery, glassware, stationery, grocery, &c., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, May 8th, in lots to suit purchasers.

The drapery, clothing, woollens, haberdashery, and the general stock-in-trade, will be sold on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 9th and 10th, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms:
Under £50, net cash
Over £50 and under £100, 3 months
Over £100 and under £300, 4 months
Over £300, 4 and 5 months.
Approved endorsed bills.

Waterproof Clothing.

THURSDAY, 9th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 9th,
1 case white waterproof coats, assorted sizes
1 ditto black ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Superior Ready-made Clothing.

Just landed ex Dunbar Castle, from one of the first London houses.

THURSDAY, 9th,
FRIDAY, 10th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
S&Co. in diamond,
1—1 case men's fancy tweed trousers, ½ fys
2—1 ditto ditto fancy doe ditto, ½ ditto
3—1 ditto youths' ditto ditto, ¼ ditto
4—1 ditto men's melton ditto, fys
5—1 ditto ditto tweed ditto, ½ ditto
6—1 ditto ditto diagonal bedford ditto, ½ ditto
7—1 ditto ditto tweed ditto, fys
9—1 ditto youths' ditto ditto, ½ ditto
10—1 ditto men's fancy doe ditto, ditto
11—1 ditto ditto tweed doe sacs
12—1 ditto boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
13—1 ditto men's drab bedford ditto, ½ fys
15—1 ditto ditto diagonal tweed ditto, ditto
16—1 ditto ditto reversible president sacs
18—1 ditto ditto diagonal tweed trousers, fys
21—1 ditto ditto superior tweed ditto, ½ ditto
22—1 ditto ditto extra ditto ditto, ditto
23—1 ditto ditto witney sacs
24—1 ditto ditto ditto ditto, velvet collars
25—1 ditto ditto fancy tweed trousers, fys
27—1 ditto boys' and youths' melton suits
28—1 ditto boys' fancy doe trousers
29—1 ditto men's and boys' sacs, assorted
30—1 ditto ditto ditto vests, ditto
31—1 ditto ditto doe trousers
32—1 ditto ditto drab bedford ditto
33—1 ditto ditto fancy doe sacs, vests, and trousers
34—1 ditto ditto blue diagonal sacs.
The above are first-class styles and quality.
Terms at sale.

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75 Packages Winter Drapery, Clothing, &c.

Now landing ex Dunbar Castle.

THURSDAY, 8th,
FRIDAY, 9th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
75 packages fresh seasonable goods, just landed, consisting of
Striped camlets
Welsh flannels
Grey calicoes
White longcloths
Coloured stays
Barnsley sheeting
Brown serges
Prints
Black coburgs
Black alpacas
Coloured coburgs
Fancy doe trousers
Reversible sacs
Black cloth vests
Black cloth sacs
Millers' mole trousers
Crimean shirts
Melton ditto
Boys' caps.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, May 8th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
the Property of a Gentleman leaving for New Zealand.
Useful Household Furniture, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
Useful and substantial furniture, &c., consisting of
Mahogany dining-room furniture
Glass, china, and electro plate
Iron bedsteads, and bedding
Chests of drawers and wardrobe
Drawing-room suite
Pianoforte
Books
Marble washstand and dressing table
Crockery and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Flowering and Ornamental Plants, consisting of
Abutilons, Azaleas, Ardisias, Aralias, Berberis, Dracaenas, Durantas, Camellias, Gardenias, Grevilleas, Hibiscus, of sorts, Ligustrums, Moreton Bay Figs, Magnolias, Passifloras, Salvias, Tecomas, Veronicas, Viburnums, &c., &c.
Norfolk Island Pines, Cook's Pines, Cypresses, &c., &c.

To Florists and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. John Baptist and Son to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
A choice collection of flowering plants and shrubs.
Terms, cash.
The public are informed that the present is an excellent time for planting, and gentlemen forming gardens are advised not to lose this favourable season.

On WEDNESDAY, May 8.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Hotelkeepers and others.

Brookes v. Brown.

To be Sold by Auction, by order of the Sheriff.

A very large Tent, the frame of which is on the Albert Cricket Ground.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
A large marquee.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Sale of General Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Tea, Sugar, Provisions, Bottled Beer, and Sundries.

THURSDAY, 9th May.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of goods as above.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

At 110, Goulburn-street,
On THURSDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
By order of Mr. Thomas Floyd, who is leaving the colony for California.

To Furniture Byers and others.

Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte
Pier Glass
Valuable Engravings
Sewing Machine
Chairs and Tables
Carpets
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Washstands Furniture
Crockery
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thomas Floyd, who is leaving the colony, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 110, Goulburn-street, on THURSDAY, 9th May, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Best New Zealand Potatoes.
50 Tons.
The Cargo of the Brig Lady Denison.

To Potato Dealers and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 9th May, at half-past 10 o'clock,
50 tons superior New Zealand potatoes.
No reserve.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Highly Important Sale by Auction
At the Residence of Alexander Dick, Esq., Hesketh, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

Dining-room Furniture by Snee and Son
Richly Cut Glass
Elkington's best Electro-plate
Elegant China Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Services
Brilliant-toned oblique trichord Cottage Pianoforte, by Erard
Handsome Drawing-room Furniture
Pair Globes
Valuable Paintings
Rare Engravings
Handsome Carved Gilt Pier Glasses
Bedroom Furniture of the best description, in walnut wood
Also,
Well-built Barouche, built to order by Laurie and Marner
Brougham, by Thrupp
Pair Handsome Bay Carriage Horses
Hooded Buggy, by Vial
Chesnut Buggy Horse
Silver-mounted Single and Double Harness
Saddles, &c., &c.
Particulars of which will be published in catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Alexander Dick, Esq. (who is leaving for Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Hesketh, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, on an early day,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged by sea water.
Ex Maid of Judah, Scott, master, from London.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
XPS,
¼ 32—Bale, containing 20 pieces 73-inch grey calicoes, canvas and tar
33—Bale, containing 20 pieces 73-inch grey calicoes, canvas and tar.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Hatters and Cap Makers.

Boys' Fancy Cloth Caps
Black Cloth ditto, F. P.

MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, THIS DAY, 8th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,
3 cases of the above.
Terms at sale.

Ex Fusi Yama.

47 Packages New and Seasonable Drapery and Clothing.
Comprising

36-inch and 8-4 Greys	White and Coloured Blankets
Longcloths	Super Clothing, &c.
Mole Trousers	
Flannels	

THIS DAY, Wednesday, commencing at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.

MR. R. G. VALLACK has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, THIS DAY,
47 packages new and seasonable drapery and clothing, comprising
33-inch, 36-inch, and 8-4 greys
White longcloths
9-4, 10-4, 11-12 white blankets
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 super Bath and Witney ditto
10-4 gentian
Imitation Welsh flannel
Saxony and electoral ditto
Forfars, Scotch twills
Cotton and linen ticks
Sheetings, plain and twilled
6-4 black coburgs and alpacas
Lambswool and brown cotton half-hose
Women's white cotton hose
Fancy dress stuffs
Reversible coats
Pilot reefers
Witney overcoats
Fancy doe and tweed trousers
Ditto ditto ditto vests
Black cloth sacs
Ditto ditto vests
Fancy doe sacs
Drab Devon coats
Crimean and Melton shirts
White longcloth ditto
Scotch twilled ditto
Men's mole trousers
Black and drab waterproof coats, &c., &c.

The above new and choice goods were selected expressly for this market, and the auctioneer's instructions are (as far as practicable) to clear every line as offered. The Manchester goods are all from first-class houses, and can be guaranteed. The clothing is all of the well-known "Battle Axe," and HE and MM brands.
Punctual attendance is requested.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867.

On account of whom it may concern.

Bell's Superior Navy Canvas,
ex Fusi Yama,
Slightly damaged by sea water.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 8, 1867, at 11,
E in diamond—37 bolts Bell's superior navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 4.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 8th May.

EARTHENWARE
GLASSWARE
W. and G. CHINA.

Just landed ex Western Chief, and Lochiel.

Highly Important to Earthenware and Glassware Dealers, Buyers of China, Country Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
81 packages of the undermentioned goods, just landed in excellent condition, and well suited for the present requirements of the trade, country storekeepers, and buyers for the adjacent colonies, comprising an assortment selected by a party cognisant of the wants of the colony, viz.:—
Assorted earthenware
Cut glassware
W. and G. and blue sprigged china.
Crates assorted earthenware, for country stores.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, May 8th.

On the Premises, No. 70, King-street, (between George and York streets).

Sale by Auction of
General Ironmongery, Holloware, Tinware, Japanned and Galvanized Iron Goods, Cutlery, Brushware, Fenders and Irons, Tools, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, and a General Assortment of Furnishing Ironmongery.

CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Bennett (in consequence of his intention to relinquish the above business and carry on the manufacturing trade only) to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 70, King-street, THIS DAY, May 8th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock-in-trade, fixtures, counters, shelving, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Two Days' Sale, viz.,
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 15th and 16th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to Watchmakers, Jewellers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Jacob Charles Cohen to sell by public auction, on the premises, 306, George-street, near Hunter-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 15th and 16th, commencing each day at 11 o'clock, viz.,
The whole of his extensive stock in trade, consisting of
Jewellery, gold and silver watches
Fine gold chains, alberts
Ditto brooches, lockets, earrings
Ditto studs, pins, seals, keys
Ditto chains, necklets, &c.
Gold and silver pencil cases
Ditto snuffboxes
Ladies' and gents' valuable gold rings
A large assortment of clocks and timepieces, in marble, rosewood, and walnut wood.
Also,
A large and well-selected assortment of plated jewellery of every description
Platedware, viz., tea and coffee services, cruets, salvers, liquor frames, &c., &c.
N.B.—The Auctioneer wishes to call the particular attention of the Trade, also of ladies and gentlemen, to the above very elegant and choice assortment of watches, jewellery, and plated goods, &c., which for variety, quality, &c., is unsurpassed; and also to remind them that the whole is for positive unreserved sale.
Terms—under £50 net cash, from £50 to £100 three months, above £100 three and four months.

On MONDAY, May 13th, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Haddell Brown, Morpeth Hotel, Clarence-street.
Viz.,
Stock-in-Trade
Bar Fittings and Fixtures
Household Furniture, and
Sundries.

To Publicans, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the official assignee, F. T. Humphery, Esq., to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, May 13th, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, as above,
The stock in-trade
Bar fittings and fixtures
Household furniture and sundries.
In the insolvent estate of William Haddell Brown.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

FRIDAY, May 10th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 12 o'clock sharp,
27 trunks just landed, comprising men's, women's, and children's goods.
Particulars in future issue.

Saddles
Saddlers' Ironmongery
Harness, &c.

MONDAY, May 13th.

To Saddlers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases, consisting of men's, ladies', and boy's saddles, harness, saddlers' ironmongery, bridles, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

On account and risk of whom it may concern.

Damaged Winceys and Skirtings
Damaged Moleskin Pants
Damaged Gauntlet Gloves.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Storekeepers, and others.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 8th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Lochiel, Monkman, master, from London,
DJ&Co. in diamond,
147½—Part case, containing
4 pieces wincey skirting
4 ditto drugget ditto.
Ex Mail Steamer Kaikoura, from Panama,
258½—Part case, containing
20 dozen buff gauntlet gloves.
Ex Dunbar Castle, Swanson, master, from London,
P over B,
81½—Case, lined zinc, containing
51 pairs men's self mole pants (strapped.)
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c.

To Drapers, Warehousemen, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 8th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
47 cases, comprising
Plain and striped winceys
3-4 chambrays, black and white checks
Coloured circassians
Horrocks' and Queen's own longcloth
Ready-made clothing
Black cloth sacs, trousers, and vest
Doeskin trousers
Reversible and pilot coats
Fancy tweeds, broads, &c.
Men's all-wool and light ground crimeans
Blue serge, Scotch twill, and white shirts, &c.
Terms at sale.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Combs, Jewellery, &c.

FRIDAY, May 10th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
15 cases, comprising fancy goods, combs, plated American and standard gold jewellery, clocks, cutlery, purses, &c.
Particulars in future issue.

TOWN OF KIAMA.

SPACIOUS VERANDAH COTTAGE, together with an Acre and a Half of Land, at the CORNER OF BONG BONG AND THOMPSON STREETS,
at present occupied by —— Connell, Esq., Clerk of Petty Sessions.

TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by THE PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 23rd May,
A SPACIOUS COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah on three sides, entrance hall, and eight apartments, situate at the corner of Bong Bong and Thompson streets, in the town of Kiama. It is built of weatherboards, on stone foundations, with shingled roof. There is a detached range of wooden buildings, consisting of kitchen, servants' room, &c., and other outbuildings. The land comprising
AN ACRE AND A HALF SECURELY ENCLOSED,
has 3 chains frontage to Bong Bong, and 5 chains to Thompson streets.

☞ This is a very nice family residence, situate on a hill, not far distant from the sea shore, and
COMMANDING A VERY BEAUTIFUL OCEAN VIEW.
The salubrity of the climate of Kiama is quite proverbial, and the adjacent country is beyond doubt
THE PRETTIEST IN THE COLONY.
The property is in the market for BONA FIDE SALE.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

Valuable Block of Property fronting the west side of
HARRINGTON-STREET, near CHARLOTTE-PLACE.

TITLE.—Unquestionable. For particulars apply to Messrs. Billyard and Curtis, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

TERMS.—If required, a portion of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed to sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, 23rd May,
All that valuable block of land situate in the parish of St. Phillip, being
ALLOTMENT 7 of SECTION 63, CITY OF SYDNEY,
together with the FIVE-ROOM BRICK BUILDING, No. 99, thereon.
This SPLENDID BLOCK OF LAND contains by original grant 14¼ PERCHES, with a frontage of about 79¼ LINKS TO HARRINGTON-STREET, and a depth of about 132¼ links on the north side, and 124 links on the south side. It is almost
IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY,
and from the extensive frontage and depth would make a
FINE SITE FOR A RANGE OF HOUSES.
It is within a few yards of Charlotte-place, and only a
SHORT DISTANCE FROM GEORGE-STREET.

*** Any further particulars required may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

MARKET WHARF.

☞ Lease for 6¼ Years from the 1st July, 1867.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY, 13th MAY.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by the RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR to sell by public auction, on the MARKET WHARF, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 13th May,
A lease for 6¼ years, from 1st July, 1867, of that portion of
THE MARKET WHARF,
situate north of the Pyrmont Bridge and west of Wharf-street, as now occupied by Messrs. Brown and Son, including the various offices and stores in the occupation of
Messrs. D. H. Stoneham, produce agent
Crofton Hall, coal merchant
Joseph Steel, commission agent
George Wells, ditto
J. A. M'Carroll, ditto
William Coulter, ditto
John Ward, ditto
M. J. M'Donough, ditto
John Clark, ditto.

*** ARTICLES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE may be inspected at the Office of the Town Clerk; or at the Land Sale Rooms of the Auctioneer, No. 183, Pitt-street.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

50-ACRE FARM and ORCHARD at BANKSTOWN, adjoining the property of Mrs. SCOTT.

Title, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 15th May,
All that block of land, containing 48 ACRES 3 ROODS and 15 PERCHES, situate at BANKSTOWN, having a large frontage to the LIVERPOOL ROAD, adjoining the choice property of Mrs. SCOTT, and well known as the property of Mr. WM. BLACKWELL.
The land is all enclosed, and a portion cleared, about one acre of which, enclosed with paling fence, is planted as AN ORCHARD, well stocked with choice fruit trees in full bearing. There is also a 4-room weatherboard cottage, with shingle roof, three-stall stable, shed, &c., with
ABUNDANCE OF WATER.

This property is distant from SYDNEY about 13 miles, and about 3 MILES from HASLEM'S CREEK STATION; the communication is excellent, 2 coaches passing within a quarter of a mile of it daily, fare 2s to and from Sydney. To a careful man desirous of finding a certain and profitable return for his labour, the purchase is well worth consideration.
The Property is in the market for
BONA FIDE SALE.

To Parties on the look-out for a Bargain, of a Two-story Brick House and an allotment of Land, situated in O'Connell-street, Newtown.

W. NEWELL has received instructions from the owner, Mr. C. Miller, to sell by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 13th day of May, at 12 o'clock, for cash,
A good substantial brick house, on stone foundation, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, and washhouse, slated roof, and cemented outside, having a frontage of 13 feet by a depth of 88½ feet.
A good well of pure water.
Title, freehold.

PEREMPTORY SALE

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

DWELLING-HOUSE, at the corner of Barker and Tyrrell streets, lately occupied by Herbert Cross, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 13th May, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having the following frontages:—
86 feet to Barker-street
87 feet 9 inches to Tyrrell-street,
being lot 320 of the plan of the city of Newcastle, together with that well-built superior dwelling-house containing 9 rooms, with large yard, reservoir capable of holding 400 gallons water, &c., at the rear.

☞ This property is most favourably situated on the heights of Newcastle, close to the parsonage, cathedral, and public park. It occupies a delightful site commanding extensive magnificent views.
The sale is positive, by order of the mortgagees.
Terms, liberal.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

By Order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Joseph Brady.

BOURKE, BAY, and GRIFFITHS STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND fronting the above streets, together with the premises thereon, consisting of a Small COTTAGE, No. 8, Bay-street, and MINTON VILLA, well known as formerly the property of the late Mr. J. G. GRIFFITHS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 20th May, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable city property, subdivided as follows:—
LOT 1.—All that piece of land having the following frontages—40 FEET to BOURKE-STREET, and 77 feet to Bay-street, on which is a SMALL COTTAGE of 3 rooms (No. 8, Bay-street) and other premises.

LOT 2.—All that piece of land having a frontage of about 47 FEET to Bourke-street, with a depth of 77 feet, on which is a Cottage Residence known as MINTON VILLA, containing 6 rooms.

LOTS 3 to 5.—3 Building Allotments having each a frontage of 23 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 77 feet. Lot 5 is a corner lot, and also fronts Griffiths-street.

☞ This property is for absolute sale, by order of the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Brady. It occupies one of the best positions in Woolloomooloo, close to the entrance gate to the Domain, and surrounded by a large increasing population. On the land are some fine full-grown ornamental trees, it being at one time noted as a garden, laid out and planted by the late Mr. Griffiths.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Trustees of the Assigned Estate of Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

EXTENSIVE SALE.
FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
QUEENSLAND.
NEW ZEALAND.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The following freehold properties:—
SILEX ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.
5 acres 1 rood 16 perches of land on the road to George's Head.
TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
Allotment 50 x 200 feet, with the premises thereon, in Castlereagh, Gipps, and Elizabeth streets.
TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.
Allotment 64 feet frontage to Coromall-street, part of lot 1, section 10, together with the premises thereon.
Allotment 99 feet to Barrella-street, with premises thereon.
COUNTY OF CAMDEN,
near Nattai.
77 acres 1 rood and 20 perches at Little Forest, on the road from Sydney to Berrima, with premises thereon, being portion of Moore's 320-acre grant, near Mr. Rush's Inn, and the Mittagong Railway station.
QUEENSLAND.
ROCKHAMPTON.
Allotment 20 perches, part of allotment 8 of section 45, May-street, together with improvements thereon.
NEW ZEALAND.
Allotments 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of section 7, Town of North Wynyardton, Coromandel, near Auckland.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

QUEENSLAND.

PORT DENISON.

FOR SALE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

The Extensive well-grassed Station known as
MOUNT PLEASANT.

Situated on the BOGIE RIVER, about 40 miles from the Town of BOWEN, PORT DENISON, together with capital Improvements, and
7650 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS.

*** Stores, Working Plant, and Belongings to be taken by valuation by arbitration.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell without the slightest reserve by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, 23th May instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following compact station property,
MOUNT PLEASANT.
This station contains an area of about 100 square miles of sound grazing country, consisting chiefly of ironbark and bloodwood ridges, and is estimated to carry
25,000 SHEEP, IN ALL SEASONS.
The whole of the country is available, being well watered by the BOGIE RIVER, as well as by the Terry, Rosella, and Dragon Creeks.
The improvements comprise verandah cottage of 2 rooms, boarded and shingled; good store, kitchen of 2 rooms, stable containing 4 stalls and 2 loose boxes, harness-room, shoeing shed, men's hut, woolshed, horse and milking yards, paddock, &c. There are also outstations, huts, and yards.
With Mount Pleasant will be sold the following sheep, viz.:—

EWES, breeding........	3800,	more or less
WETHERS............	1290,	ditto ditto
WEANERS, mixed sexes,	2360,	ditto ditto
RAMS	200,	ditto ditto

Total sheep........ 7650

☞ The above property can be well recommended to a small capitalist, as it will be likely sold a great bargain, the mortgagees having determined to dispose of it under the hammer,
WITHOUT RESERVE to the HIGHEST BIDDER.

Possession guaranteed.
Terms, liberal.

SPLENDID PASTORAL INVESTMENT.

BARCOO,
MITCHELL DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND.

Those really first-class Runs, known as
FOREST HILL, CRESSWELL CRAYS, and DULWICH SOUTH,
together with
17,500 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP.

These runs comprise 246 square miles of magnificently grassed country, consisting of Myall Downs, with abundance of salt bush, and are watered by the Ravensbourne River, Bride Creek, and their tributaries. They are bounded by the well-known runs owned by the Earl of Macclesfield, Messrs. Birkleman and Lambert's "Listowel Downs," and the stations of Messrs. Moore and Reid, Garrett and Thompson, and A. B. Buchanan.
The leases are for fourteen years, with privilege of extension for five years.
The Improvements are substantial, and include dwelling-house, store, men's huts, wool shed, paddock and stock-yard.
The Terms are easy, and the runs are capable of carrying in ordinary seasons from 60,000 to 70,000 sheep, which number could be greatly increased by a moderate outlay on dams.

IRWIN and TURNER have received instructions to sell by public auction (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at their Rooms, 171, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street,
The above valuable pastoral properties, in JUNE next.

☞ The auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of squatters and capitalists to these magnificent stations, as from the extensive area of well-known fattening country which they include, and the superior character of the sheep, they are certain to prove a most profitable investment.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of THOMAS J. MACDONA, Esq., J.P., are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife; to move from his residence, Albina Villa, Concord, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, and proceed to the Cemetery at Petersham. No circulars issued. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late HENRY LINDEN, Esq., are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter, Mrs. T. J. MACDONA; to move from her late residence, Albina Villa, Concord, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late GEORGE ALLEN, Printer, of Wollongong, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Sydney Infirmary, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. GEORGE HILL, Undertaker, William-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT HARDY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed daughter, LYDIA, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; the procession to move from his residence, No. 17, South Head Road, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, Quarryman, are invited to attend the funeral of his late mother ELLEN; to move from the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Solomon, Abercrombie-st., THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOSEPH JAMES PARKER, Master Mariner, are invited to attend the funeral of his late departed daughter JOSEPHINE; to move from his residence, No. 424, Kent-street, near Druitt-street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertaker, 719, opposite Christ Church.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

On and after this date the Board will be prepared to grant Loans on Mortgage of Eligible First-class Property, under the following Table, calculated at a reduced rate of interest, viz.:—

TABLE F.

INSTALMENTS (INCLUDING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST) REQUIRED TO REPAY £100 LENT.

In Years.	By Instalments		
	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	27 11 0	13 13 0	4 10 6
3	19 1 6	9 9 2	3 2 8
4	14 17 0	7 7 4	2 8 10
5	12 6 8	6 2 4	2 0 6
6	10 13 2	5 5 8	1 15 0
7	9 9 4	4 14 0	1 11 2

Loans will also be entertained on ordinary Mortgage.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 26th April, 1867.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Principal Office,
NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £400,000,
and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.

And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.

BONUS PERIOD.

Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms.
Annual income exceeding £150,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Secretary for New South Wales and Queensland,
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited),
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
Paid-up Capital, £550,000.
ANNUAL INSURANCES ABOUT EIGHTY MILLIONS.
ANNUAL DUTY paid to GOVERNMENT exceeds EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS.
All LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED in SYDNEY WITHOUT DELAY.
Forms of proposal and rates on application at the SYDNEY BRANCH OFFICE, 311, George-street.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE ASSURANCE, and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
New South Wales Branch:
Offices—34, Hunter-street,
Sydney.
Agencies throughout the Australian colonies.
F. J. JACKSON,
Resident Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Invested Funds, £3,177,000
Life Reserve .. 1,175,000
Having a colonial Proprietary and Board of Directors in Sydney.
Holders of Life Policies in this Company, though entitled to bonuses, are not involved in any liability of partnership, the proprietors being alone responsible for its engagements.
The peculiar bonus system of the company appropriates to the policy-holders the first claims upon profits, their share being uncontingent and guaranteed, whilst its enormous resources offer a degree of security which few (if any) offices can give.
£350,000 of the company's funds are invested in the Australian colonies.
Life Policies protected against insolvency under special Act of Parliament.
Fire Insurances granted at current rates.
A. STANGER LEATHES,
Resident Secretary,
No. 52, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £500,000; Paid-up Capital—Fire and Marine, £100,000; Life, £25,000. Reserve Fund, £70,000.
Fire risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine risks accepted at current rates, and losses made payable at the head office, in Sydney, or at any of the agencies of the company in Great Britain, India, China, or the colonies.
Life policies issued on very favourable conditions.
Particular attention is directed to the fact that the funds belonging to the Life Branch are protected by special Act of Parliament against any claim arising out of the Fire and Marine Branch.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. C. Cox.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents. Gresham-street, next Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.
MARINE INSURANCES
Effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

ARTEMUS WARD
just received from London
at
Madame SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
a splendid likeness.
Also, just added,
the latest sensational curiosity,
The QUEENSLAND NATIVE MUMMY;
and
SCOTT, the SUSSEX-STREET MURDERER.
Admission 1s; children half-price.
Open daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

ALEXANDRA HALL, late Lyceum Theatre. Open every evening.
Fancy Dress and Bal Masque, TO-MORROW, Thursday.
Admission, 5s.

SCANDINAVIAN MUSIC HALL.—Change of programme. A new song nightly. Lady Singers wanted.

SCANDINAVIAN HOTEL.—A good Luncheon daily, and Suppers nightly. Proprietor, W. T. JOHNSON.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Director—Mr. G. Coppin.
Stage Manager—Mr. J. R. Greville.
Musical Conductor (during Miss Mathews' engagement)—Herr Schmidt.
Third appearance of the Queen of Song and Burlesque,
JULIA MATHEWS,
who is engaged for a limited number of nights previous to her departure for England.

THIS EVENING, Wednesday, May 8th,
The entertainment will commence with the Operetta of the
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Josephine (the Child of the Regiment).... Julia Mathews.

To conclude with the celebrated Burlesque of
CINDERELLA, or THE LOVER, THE LACQUEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
Prince Prettypet (with all the original music)............
JULIA MATHEWS.

THURSDAY,
Comic Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
with all the original music by Julia Mathews.

Entire change of bill on SATURDAY EVENING.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Numerous parties in town and suburbs having been prevented from attending the Gourlays' Entertainment owing to the late inclemency of the weather, it is respectfully announced
MRS. M'GREGOR'S LEVEE
will be performed four more evenings.
Mrs. GOURLAY,
in new songs and ballads.
LITTLE JOHNNY,
greeted with tumultuous applause in his new song,
"Up with the Lark in the morning."
Invisible Chorus.
MONDAY, May 13th,
Entire New Entertainment.
Seats can be secured at J. H. ANDERSON and SON'S, 360, George-street.

CHRIST CHURCH MUSICAL AND LITERARY INSTITUTE.
The Rev. G. VIDAL, President.
The ENTERTAINMENT given last Wednesday evening will (by desire) be REPEATED THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the 8th instant, with the addition of several Recitations, Songs, &c.
Doors open at half past 7, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 1s.
JAMES HENSON, Honorary Secretary.

MASQUERADE, THURSDAY.—All kinds of Fancy Dresses, at GREEN'S Lyceum Hotel, York-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 9th, 10th, and 11th May.

PATRON:
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT:
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
VICE-PRESIDENT:
Alfred Cheeke, Esq.
JUDGE AND HANDICAPPER:
John Lackey, Esq.
STARTER:
Richard H. Roberts, Esq., M.L.A.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
Buchan Thomson, Esq.

SECOND (CUP) DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 9TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The FLYING HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, h. ft., entrance fee only if declared by 12th April, with 50 sov. added; ¾ mile. 15 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 2.—The METROPOLITAN (AUTUMN) MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov., for all maiden horses at the time of entrance; 1½ mile. 21 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15.—The A. J. C. PRODUCE STAKES, of 10 sov. each, h. ft., for those which declared on the 8th March, with 220 sov. subscribed by the owners of the sires, and 100 sov. from the A. J. C.; 1 mile. 43 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The SYDNEY CUP (a gold cup, value 150 sov.), and 250 sov. added to a handicap sweepstakes of 20 sov. each, 8 ft., 4 for those which declared on the 1st March; entrance fee only for those which declared on the 31st December; 2 miles. 37 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The WAVERLEY STAKES of 6 sov. each, with 60 sov. added; 1½ mile. 9 subs.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 10TH.
First Race.—To start at 1.15 p.m.—The ALL-AGED STAKES of 10 sov. each, with 100 sov. added; 1 mile. 10 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 2.—The PRINCE OF WALES STAKES of 6 sov. each, with 60 sov. added, for all horses; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction, &c., &c., &c. 13 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.15 p.m.—The AUTUMN BRUIE STAKES of 9 sov. each, h. ft., 90 sov. added. 1¾ mile. 8 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4.—The CITY HANDICAP of 10 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by the 12th April; 100 sov. added; 1½ mile. 15 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start at 4.45.—The SCURRY STAKES of 2 sov. each, 25 sov. added; for all ages; 1¼ mile. The winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £20, the surplus, if any, to go to the fund. Post entrance 1 sov. To close at 4.35 p.m.

FOURTH (PLATE) DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 11TH.
First Race.—To start at 1 p.m.—The ROUS HANDICAP of 10 sov. each for acceptors, h. ft., with 100 sov. added for 3 yrs.; 1½ mile and 240 yards; weights to be declared at TATTERSALL'S on the day after the Cup Day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptances WITHIN ONE hour after such declaration, to the Secretary, in the A. J. C. CLUB-ROOM, same place. 10 subs.
Second Race.—To start at 1.45.—The RANDWICK HANDICAP of 9 sov. each, h. ft., or entrance fee only if declared by the 12th April, with 90 sov. added; 1½ mile. 17 subs.
Third Race.—To start at 3.—The QUEEN'S PLATE of 200 sov., for all horses; 3 miles. 16 subs.
Fourth Race.—To start at 3.45.—The NURSERY HANDICAP of 10 sov. each for acceptors, h. ft. 100 sov. added, for 2 yrs.; ¾ mile; weights declared at TATTERSALL'S on the Cup Day, at or soon after 9 p.m., and non-acceptances WITHIN one hour after such declaration to the Secretary in the A. J. C. CLUB-ROOM same place. The winner of ANY race after declaration of weights to carry 7lb. extra. 16 subs.
Fifth Race.—To start as soon as possible after 4.40.—The FORCED HANDICAP of 5 sov. each, 30 sov. added, for all winners, except those of two yrs. races and Scurry Stakes for which and all beaten horses the entrance is optional, but acceptance obligatory. Entrances for such will close at 4.20; 1½ mile. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the club.

All declaration of forfeit and non-acceptance must be in writing, and made at Mr. Buchan Thomson's office (Rous and Nursery Handicaps excepted), previous to 4 p.m. of the respective days named.
In all selling races the purchaser shall have the option of continuing the purchased horse's engagements or any part thereof by reimbursing the vendor for the amount paid by him to make such engagements or any of them which he (the purchaser) may wish to continue, provided such amount be paid to the Secretary for that purpose within half an hour after the sale.

The Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, C.B.,
RICHD. JONES, Esq.,
The Hon. W. M. ARNOLD, Esq., M.L.A., } Stewards.
COLONEL WADDY,
JOHN LEE, Esq.,
BUCHAN THOMSON, Clerk of the Course.

N.B.—In consequence of the postponement of the above races the closing of the nominations for the RENEWAL of the A. J. C. (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES—The A. J. C. (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES—The A. J. C. (SIRES) PRODUCE STAKES—Renewal of the (AUSTRALIAN) ST. LEGER STAKES—RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) DERBY STAKES—RENEWAL of the (AUSTRALIAN) CHAMPAGNE STAKES and DERBY ST. LEGER HANDICAP—Also, the declaration of the forfeits in the (MARES) PRODUCE STAKES of 1868, and (Sires) PRODUCE STAKES of 1868 is postponed one week.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK SPRING MEETING.

The GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES (handicap) of 20 sov. each, 8 ft., 4 if declared by 1st August, 2 only if by 1st July, with 250 sov. added; for all horses; 2 miles; second horse 40 sov., third 20 from the prize. Weights on the 22nd June. A winner of any handicap thereafter to carry 3 lb., of two or more 5 lb. extra. ENTRANCE to CLOSE at 4 p.m. on the 31st May, and the horses to be named to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON in Sydney, at or before that time, and the stakes and half forfeits paid at his office in Sydney previous to 10 a.m. on the day of the race. All other forfeits must be paid when declared, otherwise they will not be declarations. The age of the horse stated in the entrance paper must be the age at date of nomination. N.B.—No payment is required to be made with the nomination of this race.

The SPRING METROPOLITAN MAIDEN PLATE of 200 sov for all maiden horses (including winners of 2 years Stakes) at time of entrance; penalties for winning thereafter, once 5lb., twice or more 7lb.; 1½ mile; second horse 10 sov. from the club. Entrance, 5 sov. Now open and to close at 4 p.m. on the 12th July, and the horses to be named, accompanied by entrance fee, to Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON, in Sydney, at or before that time.

RANDWICK RACES.—New Stables and Secure Paddock for Horses and Vehicles. Low charge.

RANDWICK RACES.—Gentlemen can leave their Horses and Vehicles at the New Stables.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

PUBLICANS' STAKES.
NOTICE.

The JOCKEYS who rode in the above race on Saturday last, and the TRAINERS of the horses which started in the same, are hereby cited to appear before the Stewards, in the Stewards' Room, at Randwick, on THURSDAY next, at half-past 12 o'clock.
By order of the Stewards,
BUCHAN THOMSON,
Secretary and Clerk of the Course.

RANDWICK RACES.—TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Luncheons for the members of the Jockey Club in the Jockey Club Room.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

RANDWICK RACES.—TATTERSALL'S HOTEL.—Luncheon for the public in the public room, under the grand stand.
W. J. O'BRIEN.

SOMERSET NURSERY,
George-street, Parramatta.

The return of the planting season affords me much pleasure in introducing to the public my unrivalled collection of ornamental Plants and Fruit Trees, and while thanking those parties who have favoured me with past orders, I respectfully beg to solicit a continuance of the same.
The ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT has been enriched by the introduction of many hardy, new, and rare plants from the principal nurseries in Europe. In this department I beg to draw special attention to my superb collection of specimen Camellias in tubs; they are well-grown plants, ranging from three to six feet in height, in spendid health, and covered with flower-buds.
The FRUIT TREE DEPARTMENT has been considerably enlarged since last season, the whole of my trees are well-grown and in perfect health, one and two years old. My stock of Orange Trees in particular I would draw special attention to, which I have no hesitation in stating are the finest in New South Wales. The deciduous Fruit Trees consist of the best known sorts in cultivation.
Descriptive catalogues forwarded on application.
JAMES PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta.

LOOK TO YOUR TEETH!—INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for the TOOTHACHE, in bottles at 2s 6d per bottle. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street North, Elixir of Roses, the unrivalled fragrant wash for the mouth, in bottles from 2s 6d; Liquid Anodyne Cement, for stopping tender teeth, at 5s each bottle; Dr. E.'s own Tooth Powder, Tooth Brushes. N.B.—Prepared only by Dr. Emanuel and Son, dentists, Dental Surgery, Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's Hotel.

LARMER'S MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 323 George-street, near Bank of N. S. W.—Drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines. Town and country, shipping and squatting orders executed with dispatch. 323, George-st.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,
may be had in
SYDNEY
Messrs. Row.............. 217, Pitt-street.
Messrs. F. Brown and Co... 299, Pitt-street.
Mr. J. S. Norrie.......... 56, William-street.

COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, &c.—The most distressing speedily cured by taking the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Sold in bottles at 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d. A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, &c., 534, George-street, opposite the Police Office.

BORWICK'S PATENT OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL.
Strongly recommended by the medical profession in all cases of consumption and debility of every kind—a preventive of cholera and fever.
A CERTAIN CURE IN ALL CASES OF SKIN DISEASE.
To be had of all chemists in Sydney.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See THE TIMES, July 13, 1864.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.

Extract from MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866,—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, colics, &c. CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price: it is now sold in bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. Wholesale Agents, Sydney—Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street; Melbourne—Messrs. JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collins-street West.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.
These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.
They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have autherised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box, or obtained through any Chemist or Medicine Vendor throughout the Australian Colonies.

NEW AND MOST VALUABLE MEDICINES FOR HITHERTO INTRACTABLE AND INCURABLE DISEASES.—No more Consumption.—GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—This new medicine is an invention of Dr Churchill. It is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs, promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No more dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, and sea-sickness.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S DIGESTIVE ELIXIR OF PEPSINE.
Pepsine is the gastric juice itself, or rather the active principle purified, which digests food in the stomach. When from various causes, the supply of the digestive fluid is too small, the inevitable consequences are, bad digestion, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, and in females general derangement. The elixir of pepsine, sanctioned by the Paris Academy of Medicine, speedily cures all such diseases and prevents vomiting during pregnancy and while out sea voyaging.

NO MORE OUTWARD REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BUT ONLY PILLS
Of Dr. A. Cazenave, Chief Physician of the Hospital Saint Louis in Paris, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Author of many works on Ringworm, Leprosy, Elephantiasis, or swelled legs and different other acute chronic and cutaneous affections.
Dr. A. Cazenave, after consecrating his whole life in the Hospital of Saint Louis in Paris, has at last discovered that the real cause of all dermatoses, or skin diseases, is internal; so he and his medical colleagues have at once renounced all external remedies, and given the preference to his Pills at 5 Rupees per green glass box, cash. Printed directions accompany each packet. As the SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSERADISH is superior to Cod Liver Oil, and is a very powerful depurative, or purifier of the blood, it is strongly recommended by Dr. Cazenave, to facilitate the action of his skin disease Pills, to use the Syrup of Iodized Horseradish with them, which may also be had.

NO MORE COPAIBA AND CUBEBS.
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.
Pamphlet on the use of matico and cure of the disease, 8 annas each, cash.
When all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.
General Depot in Paris—at GRIMAULT and CO.'S, 45, Rue Richelieu; in Sydney, at Messrs. J. and E. ROW'S, Pitt-street.

CHOCOLAT-MENIER. — (Manufactured only in France.) Annual consumption exceeds 4,000,000 lbs. The healthiest, best, and most delicious Aliment for Breakfast known since 1825; defies all honest competition; unadulterated, highly nutritious, and pure. Sold in ½-lb. packets. Also, especially manufactured for eating as ordinary sweetmeats, or at dessert. Wholesale, MENIER, 23, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London. Retail, by all respectable Houses.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT sold by J. HAMILTON, Chemist, Chippendale.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT may be obtained of all the leading Chemists in town and country, in tins, 2s, 4s, 7s 6d, and 14s each.
F. E. SLOPER, Wholesale Agent, Sydney.

ARMSTRONG'S GRIPE DRAUGHTS, to be had at his Horse-shoeing Forge, 156, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Perfect purity.—No impurities can exist in the human body which can elude the cleansing properties of these pills. They render digestion perfect—correct all irregular actions—remove all obstructions, and confer strength on mind and body. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

CIGARS.—"La Flor del Solar," on SALE by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Hunter-street.

DUNPHY'S STOUT, new shipment, ex Sulina. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

MACHEN'S STOUT, ex Sulina, to land. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

JOULE'S celebrated stone ALE, to land ex Sulina, on SALE, by LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

MARYLAND WINE, from the vineyard of Thomas Barker, Esq., in wood and bottle, for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay, Sydney.
☞ Orders to be addressed as above; or to R. L. SCRUTTON, Exchange.

500 DOZEN Byass's Stout, warranted sound, 30s per cask, 8s 6d per dozen. 535, Kent-street.

XXX LONDON STOUT, warranted sound, pints 4s 6d, quarts, 7s. doz. 276, Pitt street.

ENGLISH Bottled ALE, warranted, 8s per dozen. Mr. MILLARD'S, op. Christ Church, Geo.-st. South.

PORTER. Porter. Porter.—Best brands. Golden Gate, Brickfield-hill.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of regular shipments of ALE, of the following favourite brands
Ind Coope and Co., Romford
J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow
J. Fulton and Co., Edinburgh
B. Dawson and Co., London.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACKING, Carbonate Soda, H. and P. Biscuits, chicory, pearl barley, split peas, sago, arrowroot, cocoa, shop twine, currants, Colman's goods, desiccated milk, bleached ginger, paper, paper bags, whiting.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON.—In consequence of an extension of the works and a great economy in cost of production, a very important reduction of price, dating from 1st March, 1867, is made, and this favourite brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of galvanized iron in England. Obtained the only prize medal in the trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.
Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William-street, London, E.C.

SCRAP, Hoop Iron, and Heavy Scrap, purchased for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

PIG IRON and KENTLEDGE for Sale. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD

SLATES, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, and 18 x 10; slate nails, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Timber Merchants.

DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, Cement, Sheet Lead, and Lime, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

1 INCH T. and G. Oregon, 20s per 100 feet. Cedar, Pine, Hardwood, Doors, Sashes, Casements, Skirtings, Mouldings, Turnery, Palings, Laths, &c., all at reduced rates. JOHN J. EARL, Bathurst-street Saw Mills.

PEACOCK'S COMPOSITION and PAINTS, all colours. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Agents.

1500 BARRELS CEMENT, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, 23, New Pitt-st.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.—The largest and cheapest stock in Sydney. WYNNE'S Cement Stores.

DRAIN PIPES, Bends and Junctions; Oven Tiles, Fire Bricks and Clay. R. WYNNE'S Slate Yard.

FRENCH, Colza, Boiled, and Raw Linseed OIL; White Lead. R. WYNNE'S Cement Stores.

PAPERHANGINGS, 3½d per roll, 12 yards long; largest assortment in Sydney. Curtiss, 344, George-st.

KEROSENE OIL, 3s 3d per gallon by the case; drums with taps for same. E. CURTISS, 344, George-st.

FOR SALE, one pair STEELYARDS, cheap. Apply 414, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a lot of BUNGS, cheap; 30 gross. Apply 414, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, 2 Cwt. powdered NUT GALLS. Apply 414, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, a few bales good GRASS HAY, fit for packing. JAMES BIRD, Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, light Grocer's Four-wheeled CART and HARNESS, £8 10s., cost £40. 183, Liverpool-street.

FOR SALE, a quiet little Harness HORSE, very stanch, £4. Shop, 183, Liverpool-street.

HORSES, Buggies, &c., for HIRE or SALE. NORFOLK'S Stables, Castlereagh and Market streets.

FOR SALE, light American Abbott's BUGGY, Bay Mare, and Harness, £25 the lot. Gibson and Co.

HANDSOME Shetland PONY, unequalled in the colony price £25. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

TO be DISPOSED of, the LEASE, License, and Good-will of a nice little Public-House, situated in the suburbs, and doing a nice steady trade. Parties requiring the same shall be most liberally dealt with. Address X. Y., HERALD Office.

A LADY wishes to place a little GIRL of 9 years old in charge of a respectable Lady, to instruct in English and music, in a healthy part of the suburbs. Apply by letter to A. G., HERALD Office.

BAKER wanted; a youth; must be able to put up turnovers. Apply, after 10, 22, South Head Road. A respectable BOY wanted, for an office; must write a good hand. No salary. Apply, after 1, 22, South Head Road.

BUGGY WANTED, with or without hood, single-seated. Describe, and state price, This Morning early. W. L. G., Book Depot, 95, King-street.

COTTAGE.—Wanted, a small neat COTTAGE in good locality. Address C. M., Mr. Pierce, William-st.

DONKEYS, wanted to purchase. Direct, stating price, to Mr. Armstrong, 156, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER to attend upon the members (their wives and families), of the Southern Cross Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, Braidwood District at Shoalhaven. For further particulars apply by letter, to the Secretary, Terrara, Shoalhaven.

METAL CARTS Wanted, at the Bondi Tramway. Apply at Office, 324, George-street. J. Wauhop.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—PARTNER wanted. Apply to 28, Bridge-street; or to C. Furse, op. Royal Hotel.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS for the country required immediately; engagements negotiated. Z., Sandon's, George-street.

SHIP'S BALLAST METAL, wanted to purchase. Apply at Land Office, 324, George-street.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY.—Wanted, a MAN, for the kitchen. John Blackstone, superintendent.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED, on Surry Hills. Crown-st. preferred. State rent, &c. X. R., HERALD Office.

TWO good Servants wish SITUATIONS in same family; Protestants. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted, to SELL Glass CASES, Shelving Wire Stands. 661, George-street South.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Edward Daly, George-street.

TO TAILORS and Woollen Drapers.—An experienced Cutter, who has studied in one of the best houses in the West End of London, is open for an ENGAGEMENT; is used to every class of better trade. J. M., HERALD.

TEAMS wanted, for Middle River, near Bowenfels. Apply to Lenehan, Brothers, 722, George-st. South.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 12, to mind a baby. Apply Post Office, St. Leonards.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 284, Sussex-street, near Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant); 8s a week. Edgeworth-pl., Short-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, to SELL, a Small COTTAGE, cheap. Munger, No. 4, Rosehill-street, Redfern.

WANTED, SCULLERY MAN. Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, to wash, cook, &c. Pine House, 169, Kent-street, near Gas-works.

WANTED, a smart young GIRL, to be generally useful. 10 o'clock, 20, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for Billiard Room. Forbes Hotel, King and York streets, after 10.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, in a minister's family. Mrs. Kelynack, 113, Prince-street.

WANTED, an active LAD. James Cooper, butcher, Botany Road.

WANTED, a respectable active YOUTH, to be generally useful. Bransgrove's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, for Victoria Club, an experienced Woman COOK. Apply to the House Steward.

WANTED, a respectable ERRAND BOY. T. Jones, jeweller, 330, George-street.

WANTED, two good HORSESHOERS. J. Howard, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to nurse and be useful. Mrs. M'Loughlin, No. 1, Brougham-pl., off Pitt-st.

WANTED, a COOK; good character. A la Flore Australienne, 317, George-street.

WANTED, 2 MEN, to get Ballast. Apply James Morland, Raglan-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, good references indispensable. Mrs. Hanks, 520, George-st.

WANTED, APPRENTICES, to learn the Boot Making. R. Condell, boot manufacturer, George-st. S.

WANTED, OFFICES for a solicitor. State rent. X. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a competent COOK and Laundress. Apply 396, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

WANTED, a MAN, to make E. S. Boots, stitched. Adam Petrie, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, character indispensable. Apply 498, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST for Singer's, one used to quilting. 26, Burton-street, off S. H. Rd.

WANTED, to purchase Light Cart HORSES. G. Kiss, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Willow-tree.

WANTED, a good Cob MARE; also, Phaeton Horse. G. Kiss, Livery Stables, 250, Pitt street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to make herself generally useful and assist in a shop. 239, George-st.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL as General Servant. Prince Albert Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Alpha Cottage, William-street.

WANTED, to Hire a Wilcox and Gibbs' MACHINE. Apply 220, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as PORTER. N. G. Bull, draper, 660, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a MAN accustomed to horses and stable work. 214, Castlereagh and Market streets.

WANTED, an Unfurnished ROOM for a lady, with a quiet family. Pierce, news-agent, William street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES to the dressmaking, indoor. Miss Hall, Liverpool and Pitt streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 176, Sussex-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. 24, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a competent DRESSMAKER, by the week. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, Four good active Harness HORSES, for coaching work. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SCULLERY-MAN. Cohen's Hotel.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 157, York-street, after 9.

WANTED, HAIRDRESSER. R. H. Reynolds, Steam Hair-brushing Hall, next Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, to LEND MONEY on Plate, Watches, Clothing, &c. 279, Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st.

WANTED KNOWN, Luncheon, Hot Scotch Pie, cup Coffee, 3d. Paterson, next Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill

WANTED, a MAN, accustomed to feed a chaff-cutter driven by steam. M. Boylson, Cross Roads.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Billiard Marker; would prefer to rent the table. 309, Kent-street.

WANTED, a strong Farming BOY, for the Clarence River. Nipper and See, 123, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to be generally useful; no washing. 108, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, to purchase for cash, City or Suburban PROPERTIES. City Loan Office, Market-st.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, must have first-class references. City Loan Office, 65, Market-st.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply 12, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a respectable widow, a SITUATION as Wetnurse. E. M., Post Office, Balmain.

WANTED, a few respectable SERVANT GIRLS, good references. J. Hill, Registry Office, Singleton.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL, about 14. 394, Victoria-terrace; behind St. John's Ch., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, SITUATION as Billiard Marker; would prefer to rent the table. 319, Kent-street.

WANTED, to be known, soup 3d, meat 6d, pastry 3d per plate. Kent Larder Dining Rooms, 164, Pitt st.

WANTED, a GIRL, of about 15 years of age, to make herself generally useful. 46, Crown-st., W'mooloo.

WANTED, to hire Willcox and Gibbs' SEWING MACHINE. State terms. No. 7, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a SHINGLER, for a small job. W. Baker, builder, Burnet-street, Redfern.

WANTED, an experienced NURSEMAID. Mrs. Trebeck, Leura, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, as General Servant. Apply at No. 4, Sussex-street.

WANTED by a respectable person, a SITUATION as Cook, in a private family. 196, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, immediately, a thorough General SERVANT, used to children. 123, Liverpool-st., Hyde P.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 17 or 18, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Benson, 83, South Head Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; must be able to milk. Mrs. Rea, opp. Camden College, Newtown.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, accustomed to children. 148, Burton-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a WEIGHING-MACHINE (Avery's), about 4 cwt. 135, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a BUTCHER, able to use the knife and be useful. J. Watson, Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION, to garden, milk, &c.; single man. H. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 35, Prince-street, near the Bridge.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as NURSE. Rainbow Tavern.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, that can wait at table. Club House Hotel, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a steady young MAN, accustomed to cows, must be able to milk well. Apply Thomas Lloyd, Norwood Dairy, Marrickville.

WANTED to be SOLD, by the piece, cheap, Towelling, Tick, Hessians, Sheeting, &c. J. and J. Isbester, Phœnix Wharf.

WANTED to PURCHASE a light BUS, in good order, with or without horses and harness. Gibson and Co.'s Repository, 282, Pitt street.

WANTED, a small Furnished HOUSE, or part of one, close to town. Rent moderate. Address A. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Must be a good cook. Apply, before 10 a.m., Clarendon House, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a respectable person as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. E. J. Webb, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

WANTED a good LAUNDRESS (Protestant). Apply to Mrs. Fanning, Canterbury House, near Ashfield station.

WANTED, to Purchase a Freehold Licensed HOUSE, in the north end of the City. Apply to W. T., 205, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a SHOP, in George-street, between Bathurst and Market streets, suitable for the confectionery business; one in the trade preferred. Address M. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED 1 or 2 second-hand Hydraulic PRESSES, single or double power, for damping wool, must be in complete working order. Address Jos. Kohn and Co., 13, Hunter-street.

WANTED, for the country, a Protestant GOVERNESS, accomplished in music, French, and the usual branches of an English education. The eldest pupil 14 years of age. Apply, by letter, to A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a good VINE-DRESSER; one who can make wine and brandy preferred. Apply with references as to ability, sobriety, and honesty, to E. and W. Fieldhouse, Picton.

WANTED, to SELL a good stanch HORSE, suitable for saddle or harness; good SPRING-CART and HARNESS, nearly new. 185, Botany-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent GROOM and GARDENER. None but steady, single men need apply. Thomas Ireland, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

WANTED, a first-class MACHINIST, for boot work, able to Superintend others. Excellent remuneration, and permanent Situation, for a really suitable person. Address H. C., 46, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT; also a GIRL to nurse a baby, and make herself generally useful. Mrs. A. Myers, 666, Elizabeth-street, Strawberry-hill.

WANTED, by two young gentlemen, BOARD RESIDENCE (separate apartments), convenient to town. State terms, which must be moderate. Amicus, HERALD Office.

WANTED, HOUSE in north-east Sydney, w[ith] large room suitable for a private school; or sch[ool] room without premises would suit. Mr. Hogan, [...] agent, King-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Working Housek[eeper] an Englishwoman, with good references. W[anted] Married and single Gardeners, English and Scotch F[...] ing Men; Boy to groom, garden, &c.; Boy for a bl[ack]smith; Nursegirls and General Female Servants, Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

£150. — WANTED, a PARTNER, active sleeping, in an established business, with further capital, may be largely increased. Address real name, stating previous occupation, C. G. P., HERALD.

ARGYLE BONDED and FREE STORES. Excellent STORAGE is offered for all descriptions of GOODS, either in Bonded or Free Stores, at [...] rates.

A STEAM MILL and RESIDENCE to LET, know[n as] Hollinshed's, Kent-st., S. W. Patten, 342, Pit[t-st.]

A RARE chance for an industrious couple, a PUBLIC HOUSE with large premises, adapted for a w[ood,] coal, or timber yard, near the Railway Station. Apply John Williamson, solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

A WIDOW LADY, having a much larger house than she requires, would LET PART of it Furnished, to any respectable party; board if required. Apply Phillip-street, near Bent-street.

A COMFORTABLY Furnished Bedroom vacant, a private family, near city. Apply 150, Forbes-st.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, for a young lady or gentleman, with 2 in a family. 224, Liverpool-st., S. H.

A COMFORTABLE Home for 3 Gentlemen; partial board. Mrs. H. M'Loran, Pitt and Goulburn sts.

APARTMENTS Furnished, private, or Board Residence; terms, moderate. 20, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS, for a Family or Gentleman, Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square West.

A SUITE of APARTMENTS now vacant, at White's, 199, Macquarie-street, opposite Domain.

APARTMENTS and Board, of a superior description, are offered to a lady and gentleman. 247, Macquarie-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, in cheerful, quiet position; no children. 181, Liverpool-street.

COMMODIOUS Front ROOM to LET, furnished, every convenience, view of harbour. 186, Prince-st.

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TO LET, SPRINGFIELD, Darling Point. Apply to S. H. Smyth; or to J. S. Willis.

TO LET, weatherproof comfortable Family HOUSE, [...] rooms. 3, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street.

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TO LET, Lower George-street, a small SHOP, [...] rooms and yard. R. W. Moore, Queen's Wharf.

TO LET, 2, Argyle terrace, Pitt-street, [...] rooms, kitchen, wash-house, and stable.

TO LET, a SHOP, with gas-fittings and fixtures. Apply Mrs. Glynn, 68, South Head Road.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, Cumberland-street. Apply, 177, George-street North.

TO LET, Gayndah COTTAGE, Underwood-st., Paddington. Apply 444, Short-street, Surry Hills.

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